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Weather forecast for to-day for Mis-
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PENNSYLVANIA has two of a bad kind in
the Senate.

The proposed inquiry into the contract
system of the State Penitentiary will do no
harm and may do good.

The dealing out of justice to the white
and red murderers in the Northwest will
help the settlement of the Indian troubles.

The theory that the St. Louis judges are
not fit to choose a Jury Commissioner is not
entertained by any sane man in St.
Louis.

The Terminal Railway Association can
close the Union Depot matter by accepting
the ordinance adopted by the Council last
Friday night.

CONGRESSMAN MILLS is not helping his
candidate for the Speakership by proving
on the floor of the House that he cannot
keep his temper.

The "Big Three" of the Illinois Legisla-
ture belong to the Democratic dog and
should be wagged by it. Their attempt to
wag the dog is hopeless.

The Chilian rebels demand that Congress
be convened, the present tyrannical mini-
ster dismissed and free elections held.
These seem to be pretty good sort of rebels.

SENATOR INGALLS is paired against the
force bill and the gag rule. If his conver-
sion does not save him it will, at least,
enable him to die in the radiant halo of
political sainthood.

SECRETARY BUTTERWORTH of the World's
Fair is quoted as remarking that he hoped
the Fair would be kept out of politics. So
it would if the force bill should be kept out
of congressional proceedings.

The Congressional Investigating Com-
mittee has been fairly successful with pole
fishing in the silver pool, but it should use
a drag net. What the people want is a
clean scoop of the speculative rascals.

The Republican force bill lunatics did
their best to make the next Congress Demo-
cratic and are now doing their best to
give it the privilege of holding an extra
session. Their party owes them a debt of
deep ingratitude.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON was placed on
the ticket to serve a corrupt purpose and
he is being utilized in the chair of the Sen-
ate to serve a villainous scheme. The office
he holds has been pretty thoroughly dis-
graced by his occupancy of it.

The scandal mystery surrounding the
alleged suicide of the heir to the Belgian
throne includes the figure of a pretty
German governess, who had been sent
away from the court. Another country,
it seems, has escaped being governed by a
person who could not govern himself.

HIGH LIFE in Washington has supplied
the unique instance of a widow doffing her
wedding dress before it went out of
fashion. A glimpse of that dress carefully
stored away in cedar and lavender will
some day send a cold chill down the spine
of her second darling.

ENGLAND does not try to impose her free
trade policy upon her colonial dependen-
cies. On the contrary, she is just now
encouraging them to protect themselves
with retaliatory tariffs from free trade
with the United States. The slight put by
the British Government upon ours in the
matter of the Jamaica Exposition, with
the evident intention of keeping American
exhibits away, is said to be part of a plan
to form a federation of British American
colonies, with the special view of dimi-
nishing trade between them and the United
States. If they think it will pay them to
hamper their own trade with a McKinley
tariff, or to cut off their own noses to spite
us, we have no right to protest against
their following our brilliant example.

THE German Reichstag has by a vote of
133 to 103 refused to repeal the prohibition
of the importation of American pork. This
is protection for German farmers pure and
simple without any tariff indirection or
swindle in it. The pretense that it is done
for sanitary considerations does not fool
anybody. The German people all know
that the purpose is to make them pay
higher prices for their meat, just as the
people of France know that their Govern-
ment's discrimination against foreign pro-
visions and breadstuffs is simply an effort
to help one branch of their home industries
at the expense of the others. It remains to
be seen how long they can stand it. No
other country is as independent of the for-
eign policy of its rulers as ours is.

THE Parnell fight in the Irish ranks,
upon which the Tories were relying to
check the current of home rule gains in
England, does not seem to be having the
expected effect. The by-elections still
show surprising home rule gains. The
Liberal Unionists carried Hartlepool in 1888
by a vote of 3,381 to 2,639 over the Home
Rulers, and expected to carry it again in
the recent election, as their candidate was
an exceedingly popular man and the largest
employer of labor in the borough. The
election of a Home Ruler over him by a
vote of 4,603 to 4,305 would seem to indi-
cate that the combined fight now being
made by PARNELL and the Tories against
GLADSTONE has only made "the Grand Old
Man" and home rule both more popular in
England.

THE heir to the imperial throne of Aus-
tria-Hungary not long ago died a shameful
death with his mistress. His wife's cousin,
the heir to the Belgian throne, is now
reported, has closely imitated his

illustrious example. The King of Bavaria
is in a mad-house, where his predecessor
on the throne should have been put before
he drowned himself. It is notorious that
the Kings of Holland and Westphalia should
have worn dunce caps instead of crowns
for twenty years past, and that the ex-
King of Servia should have been locked up
in a penitentiary when he was deposed.
Where is now "the divinity that doth
hedge a King" in modern Europe?

CAMERONISM.

A Democratic-Reform State ticket was
elected in Pennsylvania distinctly to re-
buke in a marked manner the QUAY and
the Cameron-Quay machine. But a ma-
chine Legislature pledged to re-elect Sena-
tor CAMERON was chosen at the same elec-
tion by the usual party majority of about
80,000, as if to make the popular indorse-
ment of CAMERON as distinct and emphatic
as the rebuke to QUAY and DELAMATER.

The results of this astonishing incon-
sistency are now beginning to crop out.
QUAY and DELAMATER were mere products
of the Cameron machine. It was known
that CAMERON had saved at least one of
them from the Penitentiary with his
money, and that both had attained their
present bad eminence in treasury loot-
ing and other political crookedness
under the protection and favor of CAM-
ERON and his machine. His position in
their combination was that of chief boss.

He had the money, the many millions his
father had made out of Pennsylvania poli-
tics, and he represented the money
power, the plutocratic association of cor-
porations that dominated and corrupted
the politics of his State. As a Senator,
DON CAMERON could do nothing but vote
when his name was called—if he happened
to be present—and be pointed out as one of
the ephera in the money power's collec-
tion. But he was indorsed, while his
mere tools were proscribed, because it was
supposed that their master would be con-
tent with his enormous wealth and would
be less inclined than they to disgrace his
position in pursuit of more.

So the Legislature elected was the anti-
thesis of Gov. PATTERSON, politically, and
its action has been and will be the anti-
thesis of the reforms he was elected to pro-
mote. Urgently pleading for election re-
form in his inaugural address to the mem-
bers he said: "When money shall be king
'at the American polls money will be king
'at the American capitals.'" CAMERON'S
re-election was the Legislature's response,
and straightway the proof of CAMERON'S
silver speculations shows what King Money
wants political power for.

Here we see one of the money kings of
politics, with the accumulation of two
generations of the most lucrative political
bossism, yielding to sordid temptation as
readily as his disgraced and proscribed
tools when they had their fortunes to make.
A great State now stands disgraced in the
person of its two Senators; but the humili-
ating lesson ought to teach her people that
they cannot reform the machine system or
the rottenness of bossism by striking at its
mere understrappers, while honoring and
trusting its rich and powerful manipu-
lators.

THE Dalton resolution to provide for a
correct valuation and more equitable as-
essment of corporate property seems to be
a proper and necessary prelude to action
which the Post-DISPATCH has long urged
the State authorities to take in the direc-
tion of a fairer equalization of taxes.

The State Constitution provides that all
railroad corporations doing business in
Missouri "shall be subject to taxation for
State, county, school, municipal and other
purposes, on the real and personal prop-
erty owned or used by them, and on their
gross earnings, or their net earnings, their
franchises and their capital stock." And
it further makes it the duty of the Legis-
lature to make such provision that "all
property subject to taxation shall be taxed
in proportion to its value."

Yet, for lack of just such data as the
Dalton proposition would provide, rail-
road property has been lumped and as-
sessed in a hap-hazard way, with appar-
ently little regard for the valuation put on
such property by the owners, and always
absurdly low as compared with the valua-
tion estimated from cost, capitalization
and earning capacity by the State Railroad
Commissioners. The Post-DISPATCH has
pointed out again and again the great dis-
crepancy between that board's valuation
and the assessment fixed by the State Board
of Equalization to regulate State and local
taxation of railroad property.

The public has never been satisfied with
the assessment, and has remained dissatis-
fied to this day, although every meeting of
the State Board of Equalization has ad-
mitted that the assessment was too
low by claiming credit for raising
a little. Surely it is time to
supply that body with such
official data as will make a surer basis for
its valuations of corporate property, and
show more clearly whether the railroads or
the other tax-payers are wronged by the
so-called equalization. There is surely no
hostility to capital or to railroads in thus
accomplishing the aim of the constitution
and providing the means for making them
bear their fair share of the public burdens
and no more.

It is not proposed to provide a new and
better system of taxation, but to improve
the one we have by enforcing it more justly.
It is not going to hurt or cripple the rail-
roads. The \$240,000 which the Illinois
Central pays that State as a percentage of
its gross earnings, does not prevent it from
yielding dividends and occasionally water-
ing its stock. The tax is charged to its

patrons and distributed about as equally as
any tax levied in Illinois.

STATE SENATOR SPENCER'S propo-
sition to amend the bribery law so as to af-
ford immunity from punishment to the
bribe-giver may be good policy, but it is
not justice. The guiltier man of the two,
who deserves the severest punishment, is
the rich bribe-giver who tempts a public
official to prove false to his trust.

AN exchange refers to the Informal Club of
this city as if it were a ladies' tea party. This
is a grave but, perhaps, a natural blunder.
The name is redolent of the fragrant odor of
the ladies' favorite beverage and suggests
the rustic of silks and the confining hum of
many voices all talking at the same time, but
the club is not a society of ladies organized to
discuss other people; it is an association of
gentlemen formed for the serious purpose of
describing how the Universe ought to run.
Of course the Universe might kick about be-
ing run by an Informal Club, but this would
not interfere in the least with the enjoyment
of the members.

The eminent success of an English actress
in this country suggests that STRAKOSZAN
may have had her within the range of his
prophecy vision when he wrote:
"How far that little Kenda! thrusts its beam!
So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

MISS CHARCOT, the daughter of the eminent
French doctor who is studying hypnotism,
is demonstrating to New York audiences that
a man may be hypnotized so that he can be
roasted and not feel it. This is pleasing in-
formation for the actors.

KANSAS CITY has suffered in reduction of
size just what was to be expected, because
no constitution will stand such a rapid growth
as she has been indulging in.

REPRESENTATIVE LANE'S legislative bill for
the suppression of rats in the mills will
doubtless receive the cordial support of the
labor unions.

The usual crop of jokes about how JOHN
JACOB ASTOR and the Willing girl became en-
gaged may be expected at this time.

PENNSYLVANIA should discard the pair of
knives it has drawn for the Senator game.

The World's Fair is in danger of being
beaten to death by the force bill.

STRANGELY enough the Chilli Government is
having a hot time of it.

ONLY \$1 for 100 finest visiting cards from
plate, and but \$1.50 for 100 cards and finely
engraved copper plate at Mermad & Jac-
card's, cor. Broadway and Locust.

SHOT AT BY HIS WIFE.

The Desperate Predicament in Which a St.
Joe Man Found Himself.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 24.—South Park was
the scene of a shooting affair yesterday even-
ing, in which Robert Marshall had a close
call for his life. The party who did the shoot-
ing was Marshall's wife, with whom he has
not lived for several months. Marshall left
his wife on account of some slight disagree-
ment and took up his residence with his
daughter in South Park.

When Mrs. Marshall learned that her step-
daughter's appearance was touching in the ex-
treme, she swore to be revenged. On Friday
evening about 10 o'clock, Mrs. Marshall
called at the home of Mrs. Willow in South
Park and asked to see her husband. Mr.
Marshall went to the door and invited the
woman to come inside. She refused
to enter and asked Mr. Marshall to go
outside where she might speak
to him without being overheard. He com-
plied with her request, and the couple strolled
toward the house. While they passed
between them no one knows, but in a few mo-
ments Mrs. Willow heard the report of a pistol,
and rushing to the door, saw Marshall
staring at a living death. His wife
was flourishing a revolver above her head
and shouting to him to stop. Mrs. Marshall
fired a second shot at the fleeing man and
he disappeared toward the city.

A DIABOLICAL JOKE.
A Train on Soullin's Electric Road Ditched
by a Dummy.

Some unknown joker, with little regard for
the safety of his fellow-citizens, placed a
dummy figure on the track of the
Union Depot Electric Line on Arsenal
street a short distance from Compton ave-
nue last evening. The train, which was
the first to pass and struck the dummy
while moving along at a high rate of speed.
The coach was thrown from the
track and a great many persons were
injured. The amount of \$500.
There were several passengers on board both
motor and trailer, but all escaped without
injury. The railroad authorities and the
police will spare no pains to ferret out the
identity of the scoundrel.

A Daring Bobbery.
St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 24.—One of the most
daring robberies ever committed in St. Joe
was perpetrated on the night clerk of Soper's
drug store at 7 o'clock this evening. A thief
entered the store, where the night clerk
was in the store, and at the point of
a pistol compelled the clerk to go to the
safe and cash drawer and deliver to
him \$100. The clerk, who is now practically
dead, had deposited in bank during the afternoon
and the robber secured only \$15. After getting
the money he backed out the front door, all
the while keeping the night clerk in his
gun. The store is situated on the principal
street of the city, which was crowded with
people at the time.

WEDDING invitations, the finest executed,
at Mermad & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and
Locust, at the lowest prices. Fine stationery.

Caught in the Act.
Officers Heer and Heath of the Central Dis-
trict caught two foot-pads in the act of going
through the pockets of John Hoffman, who
was in the alley between Elm street and
Sixth street between Elm street and
Clark avenue about 12:45 o'clock this
morning. At the Chestnut Street Station the
prisoners gave their names as Richard Hack
and Fred Witte. Hoffman is a quarry laborer,
employed near the Seven-Mile House, on the
Oliver street. He was severely bruised in
the struggle, but escaped without injury. The
first degree will be sworn out.

The New Orleans Carnival.
NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 24.—The approach-
ing carnival festival will be one of the
best New Orleans has ever had,
both in the excellence of the
display and in the point of numbers that will
be in attendance. The programme of the at-
tractions which will delight visitors and home
folks, too, is very full and will present every
form of attractive display. The festivities
commence on Feb. 8 and close Feb. 10.

Ex-Minister Lansing B. Mizer, who was
recalled from Guatemala by Secretary Blaine
on account of the Barrundia affair, has
landed at San Francisco. He states that no
hostilities existed between Guatemala and
San Salvador at the time of his leaving, but
fighting might take place at any time.

Mr. F. L. Marshall,
Representing the Post-DISPATCH on 'Change,
will be on the floor during business hours and
will call on merchants who desire to make use
of the Post-DISPATCH market reports. Tele-
phone 24.

STARVING TO DEATH.

George Harris' Awful Fast Still Being
Kept Up.

ITS TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY CLOSES UPON
A FRIGHTFUL PICTURE.

The Determined Suicide, Weak, Emaciated
and Sinking Into Fatal Stupor, Still
Refuses Food or Medicine—Force May
Be Used to Save His Life—His Sad
Story.

NEWBURN, Ill., Jan. 24.—The twenty-eighth
day of the suicidal fast of George Harris has
closed with the determined man still alive,
but only lingering in a condition of the most
ghastly weakness, stupor and emaciation.
The entire community is wrought up over the
horrible features of the case, and Harris' friends
and relatives are moving heaven and earth to save him from the awful
form of self-destruction he has so desperately
chosen. From his appearance to-night, how-
ever, Harris is passed beyond the hope of
rescue, and it is almost certain that he must
soon die from the frightful effects of com-
bined starvation and incurable disease under
which he is now sinking. When death
does come it will mark the close of
probably the most grim and stub-
born march to the grave ever made
voluntarily by a man tired of living, and
George Harris' fast will break the record as
one of deliberate and protracted
suicide by a new and peculiarly appalling
route.

SCENE AT HARRIS' RESIDENCE.
The scene at the house of his sister,
Mrs. J. H. McDow, where his terrible death-
fast is being kept, was one that can never
be forgotten. Friends of the desperate
suicide have been gathered about him all day
and late into the night, begging and imploring him
to forego his plan of suicide by starvation, and
use every means of persuasion in their
power to put an end to the strange story so
rapidly approaching a tragic conclusion oth-
erwise. To all their appeals Harris is dumb,
and seems as inflexible of purpose as the
fateful 28th of December, when, sending
back the breakfast that had been brought to
his sick-room, he began his fast.

The only feature of his original inten-
tion which he has foregone through the inter-
cessions of friends has been his first plan of
doing without water as well as food, and in
making this concession Harris merely indi-
cated in a more significant manner the full
strength of the purpose upon which his mor-
bid mind was set.

A CHOICE OF DEATH.
He began his fast by making it a fast in-
deed, total abstinence from both food and
drink, refusing point blank to take bite or
cup of anything. He openly avowed his de-
termination of starving to death, but upon
being told that by refraining from water he
would make that death peculiarly violent and
of full anguish as to be almost beyond
comprehension, the man seemed to recognize
the unnecessary infliction of suffering
upon himself, and coolly con-
sented to abandon that part of his
original programme. He could, by starva-
tion, die almost as speedily, and abstaining
from water would only serve to make his last
hours horrible with the agony of thirst.
Death was all he wanted, so he chose death
with as little pain or suffering as need be,
and continued onward to meet it.

Harris' appearance is touching in the ex-
treme. He has been an invalid for years, and
being a man of great natural refinement,
considerable attainment and culture, and
possessing a good face, he has been a
delicacy of mental and physical tempera-
ment that adds deeply to the strange pathos
attending his case. He has regular and
calm features, a broad, thoughtful fore-
head, and but for an expression of melan-
choly and intense depression that has
characterized him for some years past, would
have impressed any one as being an attrac-
tive and cultivated man. Now, however,
owing to his long fast, his face is so emac-
iated and drawn that it can only be com-
pared to a living death. His hair is a
gleam out of a pair of mournful soulless eyes
that look on life with a hatred born of incur-
able disease and hopeless invalidism.

SURPRISE HARKEN BY SURPRISE.
He lies in a sort of strange stupor nearly all
the time, a condition of trance-weakness
that keeps him oblivious of his surroundings
and of the horror felt by his relatives and
friends at the frightful fate he is bringing
upon himself. Occasionally, however, the
pangs of hunger grow so keen that his suffer-
ings break him from his lethargy. Then he
begins a struggle between his will-power and
his craving for food, which is the most
horrible feature of his effort at
self-destruction. The iron will of the
man invariably wins, and his condition
is rapidly becoming such that the desire for
food will be lost in the fatal lassitude that
will be his last hours. He is sinking rapidly
and it will be impossible for him to linger
much longer.

TOO LATE FOR RESCUE.
Almost too late in the strange fast, his
friends have almost determined to use force in
an endeavor to save Harris' life.
He has always stubbornly refused
to allow any physician to be called, and so far has been suffered to pur-
sue his suicidal course without hindrance
save that of entreaty and supplication.
There is but little doubt that he has been
prevented from starving himself to death
had means been adopted some days
ago to force him to receive nourishment in
some form. It is now practically too late
to save his life, even should he
voluntarily consent to take nourishment, as
his weakness has reached such a stage that
the recovery of vitality would be impossible.
Nevertheless, it is likely that the attempt
will be made to-morrow, and its results,
should nourishment be administered, will be
watched with the most profound interest. He
is still conscious in the brief periods that in-
tervene between the stages of stupor into
which he sinks from weakness and loss of
vitality.

HARRIS' determined effort at suicide is not
a surprise to those who know the man and
are familiar with his sad history. The at-
tempt is but a carrying-out of threats often
made by him in the past. He has been a
hopeless invalid for years, suffering
from incurable disease, and the
knowledge of his condition brought on
a steady and profound despondency that
never left him. It is only charitable to sup-
pose that his mind has proven so acutely
sensitive to the almost insupportable
weight of his bodily helplessness and doom
for his acts, and that his suicidal fast is but
the result of a reason shaken by suffering and
despair. He has resided with his sister, Mrs.
McDow, for the past ten years, and
despite his threats of self-destruction, the
first intimation had of his last
glutty resolution was when, on the morning
of Dec. 28, he ordered his breakfast sent back
to the kitchen unopened. Since that day not
a morsel of food has passed his lips.

Harris is of good family, well known here
and his relatives in high standing in various
parts of the State. He is a Tennesseean by
birth, having been born in that State in 1847.
Before striking with the disease that rendered
his body helpless and doomed him to a
living death Harris had given evidence of in-
tellectual power that would have enabled
him to make his mark in the world. It was
this mental force that made his life of help-
lessness and suffering endurable.

It is surprising to observe the great interest
manifested and the large purchases made by
our best people at the annual reduction sale
of potteries, cut glass, clocks and music boxes
now in progress at Mermad & Jaccard's, cor.
Broadway and Locust.

LITIGATIONS.

A Suit Involving a Sow's Depraved Ap-
petite—Legal Notes.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 24.—A ludicrous
case was tried in the Supreme Court to-day,
though involving a nice question of law. A
citizen of White County, named Lowry, sold
a neighbor named Farris a sow for \$17.
Ten dollars was paid, but Farris refused to
pay the remaining \$7. Farris' de-
fense was that after purchasing the sow
he discovered that she had a very vicious propen-
sity for devouring chickens, which rendered
her worse than worthless, as it was the
spring of the year and he could not kill her
for meat. He further alleged
that she had already eaten more
poultry than she was worth. The
question was if the failure on the part of
Lowry when he sold the sow to disclose this
vicious appetite was such fraud and deceit
on the purchaser as would warrant him to
recomp in damages. The Court held that
Lowry was under no legal obligation to dis-
close the unfortunate appetite of his hog.

Lottery Case Decision.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 24.—This morning
Judge Wm. L. Jackson brought in his decision
in the test case of John Mansin for selling
tickets "kittens." The selling was admitted.
Holds that the act repealing the
latter's license is void and that the tender
of money to the State Auditor for a license
was in effect the obtaining of a new license.
The license having been granted on the 27th
day of January, 1890, is not impaired by
the act of May 28, 1890. That act, if valid, is not
retrospective in its effect.

Concordia, Kan., Jan. 24.—In the case of
the First National Bank vs. Edward Marshall,
Sheriff, which has occupied the District
Court the past nine days, the jury returned a
verdict in favor of the bank. This is the
closing chapter of the Bartlett affair,
which has been of great interest
to the wholesale implement houses.

Suit for the Price of Worthless Stock.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 24.—John Bohnett,
a prominent capitalist of New York City,
filed a suit in the Wyandotte County District
Court this morning against the Kansas City
Packaging & Chemical Co. to recover
\$42,500 damages. In the petition the
plaintiff claims that the defendant
sold and delivered to him 500 shares of stock
in the company on Oct. 31, 1890, for a con-
sideration of \$42,500, and that at the time of
sale the stock was made the defendant knew that
company was in an insolvent condition.

FOR FIVE MILLIONS.

THE ADAMS ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.
WILL BE CAPITALIZED.

The Directors' Meeting Held Yesterday at Which All Details of Reorganization Were Settled—Gov. Francis a Stockholder, and the Stock Is Pooled.

The seven directors of the Adams Electric Co. of Missouri held an important meeting behind closed doors in the private office of President Wm. M. Samuel, of the United Elevator Co., yesterday afternoon. The meeting lasted from 2 until 4:30 o'clock, and during that time the murmur of voices in earnest conference was the only sound of life that penetrated to the outer offices of the elevator company. The gentlemen so closely engaged in consultation were Hon. Seth W. Cobb, Congressman-elect from the Sixth Congressional District; Charles F. Orthwein, Wm. M. Samuel, Hugh Rogers, Prof. F. E. Nipher, Dr. Wellington Adams and Ewing Hill, and with them were closeted Judge Upson Young and Given Campbell, who have been retained by the company as its St. Louis counsel in the proposed suits for infringement of patent to be filed against the leading systems of electric railways of this country. Judge Young had just returned yesterday morning from Washington, D. C., where he has been for some weeks completing the collection of evidence from the Patent Office records supporting the claim of the Adams Co. for infringement of its patents on the electric motor truck, and the meeting was held to finally perfect a proposed reorganization of the company and a gigantic increase of its capital stock.

NEW \$5,000,000 COMPANY.
As a result of yesterday's meeting there will be forwarded to the Secretary of State at Jefferson City this week, it is said, the articles of incorporation of the Adams Electric Railway Co. of Missouri, which will be the successor of the present Adams Electric Co. The capital stock of the new company will be \$5,000,000, and its incorporators, in all likelihood, will be Hon. S. W. Cobb, Wm. M. Samuel and Dr. Wellington Adams. The list of stockholders of the new concern, which is a close corporation, is rather a distinguished one, beginning with the chief executive of the State, containing also a newly elected Congressman and carrying a weight of commercial and scientific influence which makes it a notable organization in local circles. The stockholders were twelve in number, exactly the same who held every share of stock in the Adams Electric Co., and the list is as follows: Gov. David R. Francis, Hon. Seth W. Cobb, Wm. M. Samuel, Charles F. Orthwein, Hugh Rogers, N. D. Larimore, Charles Thaw, Prof. F. E. Nipher, Dr. Wellington Adams, Dr. Isaac G. W. Steedman, Dr. Kossuth Morgan and Mr. Ewing Hill.

DETAILS OF THE REORGANIZATION.
Following the incorporation of the company, its board of officers and directors will be elected. The board will be composed of five members, and it is probable that the only one of the twelve stockholders who will not have a seat in the board will be Gov. Francis. It is believed that Hon. S. W. Cobb will be the first president of the \$5,000,000 electric corporation. The course decided upon at yesterday's meeting by which the Adams Electric Railway Co. will become the owner of the Wellington Adams patents on the electric motor truck and other electrical appliances for street railways will be an outright purchase of the Adams Co., the present owner. The stock of the present company only reaches the modest amount of \$25,000, in 250 shares of \$100 par value each, which fifty citizens are still held in the treasury of the company. The sale will be made on this basis to the Adams Electric Railway Co., which is capitalized for \$5,000,000, in 50,000 shares of \$100 par value each. Of the new company's capitalization 20,000 shares will be made treasury stock, which may be sold at the option of the company, and the remainder, held by the twelve stockholders named, will be pooled so that none of it can get on the market.

WHY THE STOCK WAS POOLED.
The pooling of the stock, it is said, to prevent the possibility of outside parties obtaining a controlling interest in the company. This might possibly be done by some of the millionaires who own stock in the company, and the Adams company proposed to bring suit, and the first action of the managers of the present reorganization, it is stated, was to secure the signatures of the twelve stockholders pledging themselves to the pooling of their stock under the reorganized regime. With this secured, the contemplated legal fight against the mammoth electric companies already in successful operation can, it is said, be begun without fear of the ground being cut from under the feet of local stockholders by a sudden transfer of the controlling interest, and no sale of the company could be effected without the consent of all interested.

EXTENSIVE LEGAL PREPARATIONS.
As to the suits to be filed by the local company against such companies as the Thomson-Houston, the Sprague, the Short and others whose systems are not being practically applied, it is said they are to be begun shortly and the first will be filed in Boston before the opening of the spring term. It could not be learned what system would be used in the suits, but it is stated by a stockholder of the local company that the delay in beginning the suits has been caused by the necessity of covering the points of the infringements of patents claimed that the opening suit would present the strongest front, as upon its success depends the legal establishment of the value of the Adams patents. With a test case decided in favor of the local company, injunction proceedings could then be brought simultaneously against all systems using the electric motor truck upon which it is claimed Dr. Wellington Adams holds the original patent. Acting upon this idea, it is said, Judge Young and Mr. Given Campbell are now preparing the brief upon which the first suit will be brought. This document will be decidedly voluminous as it will give a full and detailed history of patents issued on all appliances for electrical railways with full transcripts of the records of the Adams patent office at Washington, said to support Dr. Adams' claim for priority as the patentee of the electric motor truck which is used by every electric street railway system now in successful operation. The brief will also contain descriptions and illustrations of every model for such electric railway patents now in the Patent Office, and will in fact be an exhaustive exhibit of electrical railways for the past ten or twelve years. Back of that time inventors had worked only on the idea of an electrical locomotive to draw a train of cars; the electric motor, placed on the car trucks, not having yet been dreamed of.

THE NEXT MEETING.
Another meeting of the Board of Directors of the Adams Electric Co. will be held, it is stated, on Tuesday next, by which time it is probable that the application for incorporation of the Adams Electric Railway Co. will have been made. The organization of the new company by the election of officers will be effected as soon as its charter is granted by the Secretary of State. It is also said that the company has already retained counsel in the East for the prosecution of its opening suit, and that a leading patent lawyer of Washington City has been engaged to look after its interests there. The developments for the next few weeks will be closely watched, as the deepest interest is felt in the prospect for another gigantic electric legal contest.

PAPER MILL BURNED.
APPLETON, Wis., Jan. 24.—The Kaibawa Paper Mill, owned by Van Hook & Co., was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, \$175,000; insurance, \$75,000.

Best Spectacles and Eye-Glasses Accurately Fitted

By the Most Skillful Opticians at
MERMOD & JACCARD'S, Cor. Broadway and Locust.Low Prices. Steel Frames, \$1 to \$5. Gold Frames, \$5 to \$12.
Repairing carefully executed. Prescriptions accurately filled. We ask a call.JASPER COUNTY MINES.
A Heavy Output—Bright Prospects for the Present Year.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Jan. 24.—The weather during the past week has been very fine and all outdoor work connected with the mines of the county has been done with ease and pleasure. This has enabled the operators to work large forces of men and they all report a very heavy output of mineral. The grade of ore from this week's yield is fully up to the average, and prices are slightly stiffer, will give good profits on all the capital. The best mines in the county are considered safer investments than any other. The great demand for such property and the ease with which men whose large experience in various undertakings makes them judges of financial transactions are persuaded to take stock in new companies, is surprising to those whose experience is not so wide.

During the past week a representative of men controlling \$500,000 has been looking over the county, and he, without hesitation, made contracts for leasing fifteen acres of undeveloped ground, and at once ordered all necessary machinery to work the same. The quiet manner in which many of the transactions are carried on prevents those on the outside learning the details, but enough is learned to satisfy close observers that during the present year the acreage now being operated for mining purposes will be more than doubled.

One of the latest additions to the mining territory is an eighty-acre tract of the celebrated Troup diggings, east of Carthage. This land was bought by A. Cahn of Carthage in 1876, and several years later he would have sold it for \$25 per acre. It is now valued at \$500. It is owned by the same person and is on the same level as the land yielding the finest mineral in the county, and experts pronounce it a very fine prospecting ground. It is rumored that the owner has consented to the formation of a company to operate the tract, and several local capitalists are ready to take the stock.

Several other tracts of land in various parts of the county are being purchased for the same purpose. The operators are seeking safe investments. This increase of mining largely augments the business of the railroads, and published reports show that no other section of the State equals this profitable business. It is probable that a new line will be built in this county to connect with some of the railroads leading East. When this is done all the operators will reap the benefit from increased facilities of transportation.

The output at the different camps shows the weather has been very suitable for all kinds of work. The repairs needed on machinery have been carried on rapidly and all mineral prepared for market without delay.

From the rich camps at Gelema reports made show that the operators have realized well. Many improvements have been made and the business is increasing. It is probable that a first-class hotel, which has long been needed, will soon be built in that city. The mines at Belleville and Lehigh continue to yield profitably and the miners show inclination to open up new ground, as they realize their holdings to be good property.

Joplin district is leading in output, and, as the new machinery lately put in at the various points proves to be superior to the old, the operators are expecting to make large profits. The city shows many signs of improvement and the push and display by the merchants is evidence of their intention to win a reputation likely to provoke the enmity of less prosperous localities. The mines at Webb City were among the big yielders for the week and all the owners are satisfied with the returns made. The rapid increase of population has made it necessary that homes be provided and has given much employment to all kinds of mechanics. Eastville and her famous mines are attracting much attention, and the observing visitors are amazed to witness the plucking of mineral every week turned out of the ground. It is hard to persuade newcomers that for years this same land was simply used for herding cattle, and was hardly considered worth owning.

The mines at Orenago are being rapidly developed, and the old-timers who survived the cyclone can scarcely realize the great changes now to be seen on every side. This used to be one of the best camps in the county, but went to pieces owing to the indifference of the land owners. Now some of the finest plants of machinery in the county are located there and several new companies formed within the last few weeks are making rapid developments. The land is all rich in mineral and although it is deeper than in some parts of the county the yield is pure and profitable.

The mines at Lehigh are still yielding good mineral. The great drawback to these mines is their distance from railroads, which prevents them obtaining the fuel needed to run the machinery when the roads are bad. The land north of this city are turning out good specimens. The Carthage district mines are moving to the front as producers which for profit to owners have no equal in the county. The Porter mine made a good yield, and as they go deeper the mineral shows up richer than ever.

Myers & Jenson report a turn-in of over eight thousand pounds. The Coburn diggings are now making a good run and their new machinery works like a charm. The Pacific Co. are pushing their construction rapidly and will soon have a fine system of crushers and fligs in full running order. The Little Jersey mine reports over 4,000 pounds of mineral turned out this week. They are working a fine body of ore, which seems inexhaustible. The outlook for next week is bright, and with continued fine weather the returns from all parts of the country will be large.

Owing to the rapid increase in the population in the various mining centers new additions have been made to the residence districts and real estate dealers everywhere are kept busy making transfers. It is estimated that \$60,000 worth of building lots were sold in the county during the past week. Speculators have not taken any good in the direction yet, the sales being confined to home-seekers. Yesterday a company of St. Louis and Eastern capitalists paid a visit to the various localities and are likely to become investors.

First Regiment Battalion Drills.
The following special order for battalion drills of the First Regiment, N. G. M., was issued yesterday:
HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY,
N. G. OF MO.
ST. LOUIS, JAN. 23, 1891.
Special Order No. 2.
1. Companies A, B, E, F, G and H will report at the Armory for battalion drill as follows: Companies E, H and F on Thursday, Jan. 23, 1891. Companies G, A and B on Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1891.
2. Assembly will be sounded at 8:30 p. m. Adjutant's call at 8:45. By order of
EDWARD BAYDOR, Adjutant.

A Mistake in the Number.
In relating the arrest of Wm. Kelly yesterday, who was charged with having alienated the affections of another man's wife, it was

stated that he was found at the house of an engineer at 904 Morgan street. He was taken from 908 Morgan street and the family at 904 make serious objection to the error, as the family at that number are eminently respectable and law-abiding.

Copper Mine Sold.
BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 24.—Telegrams to interested parties in this city state that the Pewabic Copper Mine was sold at Houghton, Mich., at noon to-day for \$700,000. The purchase is probably in the interest of the Quincy Copper Co.

Let every enfeebled woman know it! There's a medicine that'll cure her, and the proof's positive! Here's the proof—if it doesn't do you good within reasonable time, report the fact to its makers and get your money back without a word—but you won't do it! The remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—and it has proved itself the right remedy in nearly every case of female weakness.

It is not a miracle. It won't cure everything—but it has done more to build-up tired, enfeebled and broken-down women than any other medicine known. Where's the woman who's not ready for it? All that we've to do is to get the news to her. The medicine will do the rest. Wanted—Women. First to know it. Second to use it. Third to be cured by it. The one comes of the other.

The seat of sick headache is not in the brain. Regulate the stomach and you cure it. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the little regulators.

AWARDED HIGHEST PRIZE
PARIS EXPOSITION 1889
SCHOLTEN
ARTIST & PHOTOGRAPHER
OPPOSITE 1312-1314
EXPOSITION OLIVE ST.

"SUPERIOR"
STOVES Firebacks
and Guaranteed
RANGES 5 Years.
RINGER STOVE CO.
808 N. Fourth St.

Woman's Exchange.
The ladies of the Woman's Exchange wish to inform their patrons that they have now procured an excellent and therefore are able to serve a desirable hot lunch.

Newland's College of Midwifery and LYING-IN INSTITUTE.
This is the only institute of the kind in the West in which regular physicians lecture, and which is connected with a lying-in institute, so that students will receive practical lessons. Male and female students admitted. The regular term will commence on March and September. Ladies who expect their confinement accommodated.
DR. H. NEWLAND, 1206 Chouteau av.

MARRIAGES.
BAUER-MEISTER—Jan. 21, at residence of bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bierbaum, their daughter, ANNA, to Dr. C. E. BAUER.
At home on Thursday, 2106 North Fourteenth street.

UTHOFF-STARKWEATHER—Jan. 21, at Chicago, Ill., at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Starkweather, their daughter WILHELMINE, to Mr. W. UTHOFF of St. Louis, Mo. Rev. E. L. Goodwin officiating. No cards.

DEATHS.
ROSEWETTER—Thursday, Jan. 22, 1891, CARL, son of Richard and Margaret Rosewetter, aged 21 years.
Funeral from family residence, No. 1109 Madison street, at 1 o'clock p. m., Jan. 25. Friends are invited to attend. Please omit flowers.

OLEARY—Saturday, Jan. 24, at 10 a. m., THOMAS M., beloved son of Edward and Mary Cleary, aged 29 years.
Funeral from family residence, 2105 O'Fallon street, Sunday, Jan. 25, at 2 p. m., to St. Bridget's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend. Deceased was a member of Council No. 120, C. K. of A.

HOLLINGSWORTH—In Fishburg, Mass., Thursday, 22d inst., HERBERT C. HOLLINGSWORTH, nephew of Mrs. S. T. Coleman, 2918 Pine street, and with whom he has made his home the last few years.
Funeral—On Friday, Jan. 23, 1891, at 12:30 a. m., at a singing illness, ASHLEIGH, ST. LOUIS, Mo. Funeral from family residence, 2950 Gardal avenue, Sunday, at 2 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
ONE WEEK ONLY.
COMMENCING TO-NIGHT!
The Greatest of All Burlesques,
FAUST
UP TO
DATE!
As originally presented at the Gaiety Theater, London.
With All the
Beautiful Music,
Magnificent Costumes,
Splendid Scenery,
Novel Effects,
THE ORIGINAL
GAIETY SKIRT DANCERS
And Miss
Kate Castleton
AS MARCQUERITE.
Next Week—Hoyt's A TEXAS STEER.

OLYMPIC—MONDAY, JAN. 26
THE GREAT
Clara Morris!
Under the Management of EDWIN H. PRICE.
Mon., Tues., Wed. and Fri. Nights and Sat. Mat.—SARDON'S ODETTE
Wednesday Matinee—RENEE
Thursday and Saturday Nights—CAMILLE
Sunday, Feb. 1—Howard Athenaeum Co.

STANDARD THEATRE!
"THE ORIGINAL LONDON GAIETY GIRLS"
BURLESQUE COMPANY.
This Afternoon at 2.
To-night at 8.

The One Burlesque Company of Them All.
READ THE CAST.
BILLY ARNOLD, "The Only."
KEATING & FLYNN, the Comedians.
JAMES THOMPSON, the Black-Face
"Talker."
GEORGE HASCOTT, the St. Louis Favorite.
MASON & TITUS, the Shadowgraphists.
"NASMO," the Juggler.
And 20 Charming Beauties of All Nations.
SEE THE MODEL SCENE!
See the Pretty and Fanny Burlesque, "PRINCESS BRIGHT EYES."
Next Week—Sam Jack's Circus Burlesque Co. Telephone No. 3505.

POPE'S MATINEE AND NIGHT TO-DAY
The Most Memorable Comic Opera Event of the Season, WILLARD SPENSER'S
American Japanese Operatic Success,
THE LITTLE TYCOON
PRESENTED ON A SCALE OF
MATCHLESS MAGNIFICENCE!
By the Author's Own Company, Rendered by an Enlarged Orchestra.
REGULAR PRICES WILL PREVAIL.
Telephone, 1470.
Sunday, February 1—Two Old Cronies.

GRAND MUSIC HALL, Wednesday, Feb. 4!
EXPOSITION BUILDING.
Positively the Only Appearance in St. Louis This Season of the REV. T. DE WITT
TALMAGE
BRILLIANT NEW LECTURE ON THE HOLY LAND,
"In Stirrups From Jerusalem to Damascus."
Reserved Seats, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00, at Balmer & Weber's, Sale Commencing Tuesday, January 27.

A. S. ALOE & CO.
ALOE'S
INVISIBLE
EYE-GLASS.
Is chiefly remarkable for lightness, jauntness and comfort.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE.
The ladies of the Woman's Exchange wish to inform their patrons that they have now procured an excellent and therefore are able to serve a desirable hot lunch.

MASQUERADE WIGS FOR RENT.
From \$50 to \$1 per night. All characters and styles, beautiful colors, new wigs, at BARNES, 515 Olive st., hairdressing and make-up parlors. Special apartment for guests—hair-cutting and curling. Open evenings till 7:30; Saturdays till 9 p. m.

A. F. Erker & Bro.
OPTICIANS.
617 Olive St. (two doors west of Barr's)
Gold, Aluminum, Silver and Steel Spectacles accurately adjusted.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
CLEANING, DYEING AND REPAIRING
Suits cleaned in six hours.
Coats \$1.00
Dresses50
Hats25
Fur50
W. BURBLED.
617 6th St. Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.
Orders by express promptly attended to.

THE WINTER GARDEN CONCERT GAZE!
16 S. BROADWAY.
BECKMAN BROS., PROPRIETORS.
Grand instrumental and vocal concert by first-class artists in a repertoire of the latest and best of operatic and musical productions.
Admission free.
FOR THE DEAF.
Owing to the absence of many from the city during my recent visit to St. Louis, I have arranged to grant their request and will again be
At the LINDELL HOTEL,
Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 26 and 27,
until 5 p. m., and should be pleased to meet any who are interested in my interest for the relief of deafness.
W. A. WALKER, Washington, Conn.

WM. F. CROW & CO.,
BROADWAY AND ST. CHARLES STREET,
Will offer as Special Drives
For the Coming Week the Following
SPLENDID BARGAINS.

27-inch China Silks, black, white and colored..... At 90c a yard
22-inch Japanese Silks, black, white and colored..... At 60c a yard
A fine heavy Imported Black Gros-Grain Silk..... At 75c a yard
An excellent 24-inch Black French Faille..... At \$1.00 a yard
A heavy 24-inch Black French Dress Satin..... At \$1.00 a yard
A very handsome, neat Figured Black Armure Silk..... At \$1.25 a yard
A beautiful black French Moire Antique Silk..... At \$1.25 a yard
A very fine Black Silk Chain Henrietta Cloth..... At \$1.00 a yard
A very fine Black All-Wool French Cashmere..... At 50c a yard
A 40-inch Black French Serge, extra quality..... At 50c a yard
A 40-inch Black Scotch Cheviot Cloth Suits..... At 30c a yard
Fine real Irish Linen Table Damask..... At 50c and 60c a yard
Large size French Damask Towels, fringed..... At 25c each
Extra quality Colored Border Huck Towels..... At 25c each
An extra good Huck Towel for hotel use..... At 12 1/2c each
50 bales of the best Russia Crash, imported..... At 10c and 12 1/2c a yard
100 dozen large size Bleached Irish Linen Napkins..... At \$1.25 a dozen
100 dozen cream of the crop Cotton Shirts, linen bosom..... At 44c each
100 dozen New York Mills Cotton Shirts, linen bosom..... At 50c each
50 dozen well made extra long Night Shirts..... At 50c each
50 pieces very choice new Spring Flannelettes..... At 10c a yard
50 pieces extra quality new Spring Flannelettes..... At 12 1/2c a yard
25 pieces 30-inch new Scotch Flannelette Shirtings..... At 25c a yard
50 dozen very fine Ladies' Muslin Underwear, Gowns, Skirts, Corset Covers, Chemise and Drawers, slightly soiled, will be sold for less than the price of the material.

You will save money by buying First-Class Dry Goods from the Old and Reliable Dry Goods House of
BROADWAY and ST. CHARLES ST. **WM. F. CROW & CO.**

Liquid Bread!
Is truly beneficial in its effects. Prepared from the most healthy and agreeable ingredients, its many excellent qualities commend it to all, and have made it the Most Popular Tonic known.

Sold by
Druggists and Grocers.
DAVID NICHOLSON, Proprietor.

To Contractors
Office of W. W. Penney Surveying Co.,
213 North Eighth Street.
ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 21, 1891.
SEALED PROPOSALS for the public work hereinafter mentioned will be received at the office of W. W. Penney Surveying Co. until 12 m. of the first day of January, 1891, at which hour they will be publicly opened and read, namely:
For furnishing and laying complete on Castleman avenue, from Vandeventer avenue to a point 200 feet east of Tower Grove avenue, five thousand eight hundred and fifty (5850) lineal feet of stone curbing; two hundred and seven (207) squares of gutter paving; eight hundred and fifty-one squares lower course of Telford pavement; 426 squares of macadam; 180 squares of cement gravel; 107 squares of coarse gravel; 29,010 square feet of granitoid; 80 squares of sand; 192 lineal feet of crosswalks.
A separate proposal must be made for each letting on a blank form furnished by the W. W. Penney Surveying Co. The right to reject any or all proposals is expressly reserved. Plans, specifications and form of contract may be seen at the office of the W. W. Penney Surveying Co.
W. W. PENNEY, Pres't.

COUGH LESLIES COUGH
FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND COUGH.
25c Per Bottle. By All Dealers. 25c Per Bottle.

CATCHES A FISH.

Rudyard Kipling Visits the Great Salmon Waters of America.

HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE GREAT NORTH-WEST ON THE WAY TO THEM.

A Salmon Canning Factory and How It Is Done—An Exciting and Graphic Account of a Salmon Catch—A Glimpse of the Family of an American Farmer—Notes by the Way.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The race is neither to the swift nor the battle to the strong; but to him who can wait and who can wait long. I have lived! The American continent may now sink under the sea, for I have taken the best that it yields, and the best was neither dollars, love nor real estate. Hear now, gentlemen of the Punjab Fishing Club who whip the reaches of the Tavi and you who pour the great many of the extreme radicals into the sea. I will tell you how old man Kipling and I went fishing and you shall envy. We returned from The Dalles to Portland by the way we had come, the steamer stopping en route to pick up a night's catch of one of the salmon wheels on the river and to the cannery. When the proprietor of the wheel announced that his haul was 2,300 weight of fish "and not a heavy catch neither" I thought he lied. But he sent the boxes aboard and I counted the salmon by the hundred—huge twenty and thirty-pounders and a host of smaller fish. They were all Chenook salmon, as distinguished from the "steel head" and the "silver side." That is to say, they were royal salmon, and California and I dropped a tear over them as monarchs who deserved a better fate, but the last of slaughter entered into our souls and we talked fish and forgot the mountain scenery that had so moved us a day before.

The steamer halted at a rude wooden wharf built on piles in a lonely reach of the river and sent in the fish. I followed them up a steep, narrow, rocky incline led to the cannery. The crazy building was quivering with the machinery on its floors and a glittering bank of tin scraps twenty feet high showed where the waste was thrown after the cans had been punched. Only Chinamen were employed on the work, and they looked like blood-besotted, slow devils as they crossed the rifts of sunlight that lay upon the floor. When our consignment arrived the rough wooden boxes broke of themselves as they were dumped down under a jet of water and the salmon burst out in a stream of quantity. A Chinaman picked up a twenty-pounder, beheaded and detailed it into a swift strokes of a knife, sliced out its internal arrangements with a third cast in it and then he laid the thick, glowing, golden-brown fish on a wooden table. The fish was under his hands as though they were facing a rapid. Other Chinamen pulled them from the vat and thrust them under a thing like a charcoal stove, and the fish were then thrown into unseemly red goblets fit for the can. More Chinamen, with yellow, crooked fingers jammed the stuff into the cans, which were then closed by a machine with rollers and soldering their own tops as they passed. Each can was hastily tested for flaws and then sank with a hundred other cans into the water. The cans were to be half cooked for a few minutes. The cans bulged slightly after the operation, and were therefore shelled along by the Chinamen with their hands and feet. Irons who vented them and soldered the aperture. Except for the label, the "finest Columbia salmon" was ready for the market. I was impressed so much with the spirit of the manufacture as the character of the factory. Inside, on a floor 90 by 40, the most civilized and murderous of machinery. Outside, the fish were packed in wooden boxes and the immense solitude of the hills. Our steamer only stayed twenty minutes at that place, but I counted 20 fishers' camps made of brush and poles, and a few of the slippery, blood-stained, scale-spangled, oily floors and the official-smear Chinamen.

THE START FOR THE FISHING.

We reached Portland and I was crying for salmon, and a real estate man, met us in the street, saying that fifteen miles away, on the coast, was a place called Clackamas, where we might purchase find what we desired. And California, his coat-tails flying in the wind, ran to a little above the town, where he pointed to a hill dotted with small townships and the roads were full of farmers in their town wagons, bunches of low-haired, bogged-up farmers sitting in the hay behind. The men generally looked like loafers, but their women were all well dressed. Brown braid on a tailor-made jacket does not, however, conceal their heavy weapons. The men struck into the woods along which California called a camino real—a good road—and Portland a "fair track." It wound in and out among the fir blackened by the smoke of pine trees, along the corners of log fences, through hollows, which must be hopeless marsh in the winter, and up absurd gradients. But no wonder, for the hills were steep and the roads were steep. There was a track—you couldn't well get off it, and it was all you could do to stay on it. The dust lay a foot thick on the road, and under the dust we found bits of playing and bundles of brush-wood that sent the wagon bounding into the air. The journey in itself was a delight. Some of the drivers were Chinamen, and some were white men. The blackberries grew rank, and we found a lonely little cemetery, the wooden rails all awry and the pitiful stumpy headstones nodding like a group of old men and women. Then, with oaths and the sound of rent underwear, a yoke of mighty bulls would swing down a "skid" road, hauling a forty foot long a really solid skid.

THE FISHING GROUND.

A valley full of wheat and cherry trees succeeded, and halting at a house we bought ten pound weight of luscious black cherries for something less than a dime and got a drink of icy cold water for nothing, while the unattended team browsed sagaciously by the roadside. Once we found a wayside camp of some kind, where a man and a woman, ready for sale or a swap, and once two sun-tanned youngsters shot down a hill on Indian ponies, their full creels banging from the high-pump on their backs. The man and woman were our brethren therefore. We shouted aloud in chorus to scare a wildcat; we squabbled over the reasons that had led a snake to cross a road; we heaved his of bark at a venturesome chipmunk, who was really the little gray squirrel of India, and had come to call on me; we lost our way and got the wagon so beautifully fixed on a khud-bound road

that we had to tie the two hind wheels to get it down. Above all California told tales of Nevada and Arizona, of lonely nights spent out prospecting, the slaughter of deer and the chase of men, of woman, lovely woman, who is a freethinker in a Western city and leads to the popping of pistols, and of the sudden changes and chances of fortune, of dry months, in making the mine, of the huge sums of quadruplicate millionaire and in "busting" the railroad king. That was a day to be remembered, and it had only begun when we drew near a tiny farm-house on the bank of the Clackamas and sought horse feed and lodging, and we hastened to the river that broke over a weir not a quarter of a mile away. Imagine a stream seventy yards broad divided by a pebbly island, running over seductive "riffles" and swirling into quiet pools, where the good salmon, guided to smoke his pipe after meals. Get such a stream amid fields of broad high crops surrounded by hills of pines, through a landscape of quiet water, low fenced meadows, and a hundred foot bluff just to keep the scenery from growing too monotonous, and you will have lived! The American continent may now sink under the sea, for I have taken the best that it yields, and the best was neither dollars, love nor real estate. Hear now, gentlemen of the Punjab Fishing Club who whip the reaches of the Tavi and you who pour the great many of the extreme radicals into the sea. I will tell you how old man Kipling and I went fishing and you shall envy. We returned from The Dalles to Portland by the way we had come, the steamer stopping en route to pick up a night's catch of one of the salmon wheels on the river and to the cannery. When the proprietor of the wheel announced that his haul was 2,300 weight of fish "and not a heavy catch neither" I thought he lied. But he sent the boxes aboard and I counted the salmon by the hundred—huge twenty and thirty-pounders and a host of smaller fish. They were all Chenook salmon, as distinguished from the "steel head" and the "silver side." That is to say, they were royal salmon, and California and I dropped a tear over them as monarchs who deserved a better fate, but the last of slaughter entered into our souls and we talked fish and forgot the mountain scenery that had so moved us a day before.

THE FIRST SALMON.

Portland had no rod. He held the gaff and the whistler. California snuffed up steam and down stream, across the racing river, chose his ground and let the gaudy fly drop in the trail of a rifle. I was getting my rod together, when I heard the joyful cry of "fish!" and the yell of California, and a foot of living silver leaped into the air far above the water. The forces were engaged. The salmon tore up stream, cutting a path through the water like a tide rip behind him, and the light bamboo bowed to breaking. What happened thereafter I cannot tell. California swung his rod, and the fish came shooting in, and I did all three for what appeared to be half a day, but was in reality a little over a quarter of an hour, and suddenly our fish came out of the water, dashed head on and saraband in the air, but home to the bank came he and the remorseless reel gathered up the thread of his life inch by inch. We landed in a little bay and the spring weight in his gorgeous gills checked at eleven and one-half pounds. Eleven and one-half pounds of fighting salmon! We danced a war dance on the pebbles, and California caught me round the waist in a hug that went near to breaking my ribs while he shouted, "Partner! Partner! This is glory! No more snuff with her rich Cuban husband. Three years ago she was peddling apples on Park Row. She was a young woman of commanding presence but poorly educated and was known by the name of 'Jo.' She was dancing black eyes, coal black hair and all the comeliness of a beautiful Irish girl. During the years she went through the big buildings down town, she had a husband who was a man of letters, and she had many admirers, and as she has told me on many occasions, bona fide offers of marriage from well-to-do men. Two years before the war she was married for three months I heard nothing of her. Then to my amazement she swept into my office one day and for a moment I hardly recognized her. She was dressed in a simple dress, and she carried a Spanish primer in her hand, and I was surprised to learn that she had been devoting her time to the study of the Spanish language. She was a devotee of the 'Bible' and had a sure and pious heart and had been in the rules of good society. She told me that a rich Cuban had fallen in love with her, and she had refused him, and that she had gone to Spain on a business trip and would return in a year to claim him. She told me that she was because I am not much given to romance that I laughed at her, but she stuck pertinaciously to her story, and three or four times she told me the same story. She told me, as she has visited many of her old customers. A week ago I received a sweetly scented note in a strange feminine hand. It was addressed to me, and it was signed 'Jo.' 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ROBERT OF TWO BROTHERS.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

Author of "The Confessions of Claud," "An Ambitious Woman," "The Evil That Men Do," "A New York Family," Etc.

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"Brother, you know me, don't you?" Gerald Maynard spoke that sentence, standing at the bedside of Sylvan, who had been ill, with a partially recovered, and had gone out into the world, and now again had been smitten with a drowsy inertia which bore the semblance of brain paralysis, though not the real symptoms or portents of that disease.

"Know you, Gerald? Yes, indeed," And Sylvan stretched out his hand, and the emaciated hand of the sick man met the hand of the healthy man. "There, that's right," said Gerald, sunny as ever of eye and smile, with the same genial speech and easy gesture. He seated himself close by the bed. "You mustn't give way to this morbid melancholia. You must fight it. Clyde says you must and I echo him."

"This Clyde and you are great friends already," said Sylvan, in a voice that pitifully betrayed the sick man that he was; "isn't that true, Gerald?"

"Yes," was the answer. "Crawford Clyde is a wonder in his way. He's really a nervous hero, you know, as a specialist on nervous troubles, though he can't be much over six. And yet he'd sooner accept me, so to speak, as the friend of dear old Dr. Thornydyke than give me a royal welcome. Why, bless your soul, Sylvan, I feel like commencing practice already as a New York physician. And then Clyde is so good in the way of his professional note might naturally overlook him. He's promised to use his influence." Gerald paused. His brother's eyelids closed, and he lay pale as the pallor of his cheeks.

"Well," he's promised to use his influence. "Dreadfully speaking, Sylvan had unclosed his eyes. But Gerald did not meet their look, though he answered with an off-hand air certain sentences which were really no answer at all.

"Oh, I mean that in a general sort of fashion he's extremely good. He cheers me up; he makes me feel as though I were not truly the mere neophyte in medicine that I am."

A silence came, and then Sylvan queried, with extreme somberness of tone, and with what he said to the doctor, that father left, Gerald? Didn't you tell me you were going to consult him about it?"

"I did think of doing so," returned Gerald, as he pulled at his yellow mustache and cordially hated the lie that he was acting. "But the fact is, Sylvan, Clyde is so dreadfully busy, don't you know, and—well, all that kind of thing." Here was a very lame evasion of what Gerald believed a sentence that might provoke his brother's keen curiosity.

But Sylvan only let his eyelids once more droop and his head sink deeper into the pillow, as he said: "And you yourself have not cared to study it out alone, I suppose?"

The question was so listlessly given that Gerald felt he could perhaps let it safely pass without response. He waited a little while, regarding his brother with a steady eye, though any new instant might bring to him the sudden look of inquiry which he preferred not to see. But no such look broke Sylvan's apathy. After a few minutes, however, the sick man's pulse. This act did not alter the evident slumber into which he had fallen. It was a weak pulse, Gerald decided, and he turned away from the bed. The young man remembered that Dr. Clyde had but recently decided Sylvan's latest condition to be one of nervous exhaustion, cerebral depression of the origin, and yet not of necessity serious.

But his first illness had been serious. Gerald had arrived at the home of his brother to find him in the last stages of a disease which had ended his life. It was a wretched shock, that meeting, and it bore, soon afterward, what to this genial young pilgrim from far-away Cambridge proved a lasting impression. "All rest and flavor have gone out of my life," Sylvan soon told his brother. The story which was presently unfolded had the effect of a true Maynard had never succeeded in casting about the mind of her younger son that spell of horror for his father's nonconformist views which clearly had haunted Sylvan. Gerald had long delighted to think of his father as the intellectual rebel who was darkly hinted to have been a true Maynard. At Cambridge the almost boyish aspiration to the same sort of excellence had drawn joyously on those wells of egotism which youth finds furnished with such easy buckets and smooth-running cordage, and had led to the conviction that his own scientific inquiry sprang wholly from the scope and acumen of that vanished paternal mind. But now, at Sylvan's bidding, to look upon his father in the light of a mere humbug, a dabbler in those follies of pseudo-chemistry which science frowned down as illusory sensations—the point of regard brought with it disappointment chill and keen.

But soon Gerald's feelings markedly changed. Sylvan, throughout his narration, had spoken as if all the old morbid forces of his "morality" were now in a dismal state of rout. "I'm willing to grant," he said, "that I've acted with fatal self-interest. I deceived myself in the burning of that counterfeit paper because it seemed to me that by so doing I might save away the sinful longings that clutched her soul. But now, seeing the results of my act, I am terribly doubtful of my righteousness. Perhaps, after all, the Divine will meant that this secret our father gave me to discontinue should be published for the seeming ill of man, but each dream has hence a test, between that will and its holy object perhaps I have insolently intruded my own personal desire."

Here Gerald gave a faint smile that was instinct with melancholy derision. "Good heavens," he said, "you can't think that father really found this vital principle of which you tell me that his curious message breathes?"

"I don't know," I don't know," came the forthright answer. "As a specialist as yourself, Gerald, a little while ago you thought of his motive in trying to seek such interference with the sacred laws of life and death. Now that Lucia has left me, and I am so horribly bereaved by her abandonment, I feel like resigning all claim to the hateful heritage. Take it, then, as a temptation and a gas and saner mind. You shall have it for the asking, to do with as you please." Gerald

shrug. "But you," he pursued, "have you never thought of marriage?"

"It seems to me that I'm always thinking of it and never performing it," said Clyde, with a little sigh and a downward look at the nosegay that nearly always gleamed on the lapel of his coat. Then he glanced upward, and lifted both hands in a gesture of despair. "Ah, that matrimony!" he murmured.

"I'm ambitious. I want to get out of life all it will give me, but I don't want to marry. That marriage is the one state of being for which I should never find a cure. To me, to involve, so to speak, a cruel confining in a state of affairs, and would ruin the present splendid reputation for keeping them all duly labeled and pigeon-holed. No; it is true that I can crowd many occupations into a single day, but marriage is precisely one egg too many for my basket."

This lightness of spirit jarred upon Gerald. He gave an impatient frown, and Clyde's quick eye saw, and explained: "You think me flippant," he pursued, "at a time when you expected me to show the greatest gravity. I expected you to at least try to find you—ah!," Gerald said, with a sad kind of courtesy.

"How shall I act regarding this paper? You know how my brother treated it—what a puritanical repulsion it roused in him?"

"More than this, you know how he has literally lost a young and charming wife because of it. At least, her picture seems to assure me that she was charming."

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LOOKING BACKWARD.

NOT BY BELAMY, BUT BY A NUMBER OF ST. LOUISANS.

Prognostications of the Future—A Retrospect of 1890—The Year in Review—Business in All Lines—The Outlook for 1891.

The past year has been one of marked prosperity in all channels of trade in St. Louis, a heavy increase being noted in all kinds of business. In fact, no other city has partaken more largely of the general prosperity of the country at large than St. Louis. Among the real estate men this has been even more pronounced.

A conspicuous feature of this business during the past year has been the handling of tracts of ground, large and small, by syndicates. A number of gentlemen, say from four to ten according to the amount involved, have desired to turn a profit in some one estate purchase, but who do not individually have enough money to spare to accomplish this purpose, by combining their funds make some desirable investment, the title to the property being vested in one of their number.

The deed by which the trustee acquires the title plainly defines the powers of the trustee, and describes the relative interest of the members of the syndicate, each one being named in the conveyance. Thus without impairing the title when time comes to make a sale and conveyance by trustee to purchaser, each separate interest is so defined as to make it possible for sales or loans on their interests to be made by the members if any one of them should desire to do so.

Robert A. Schlegel & Co., formerly owners of the Missouri City Glass Co., have established a factory at the southeast corner of Tenth and St. Charles streets for the manufacture of and dealing in all kinds of ornamental glass. The firm is composed of Mr. Robert Schlegel, formerly President and R. B. Schlegel, Secretary of the above named company. These gentlemen are well and favorably known in business circles, and enjoy a most enviable business reputation. They carry all kinds of glass and have ample facilities for filling all orders promptly.

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Such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Flatulence and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Rushing in the Head, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Trembling in the Limbs, Disordered Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and All Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. BECKMAN'S PILLS TAKEN AS DIRECTED RESTORE FEMALES TO COMPLETE HEALTH.

For Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, &c., they ACT LIKE MAGIC, Strengthening the muscular system, restoring long-lost energy, and giving the whole physical energy of the human frame. One of the best guarantees to the truth of the above is the fact that BECKMAN'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PROPRIETARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Prepared only by THOMAS BECKMAN, M.D., St. Helena, Louisiana, England. Sole Agents for the United States, who (if your druggist does not keep them) WILL MAIL BECKMAN'S PILLS ON RECEIPT OF FIVE CENTS A BOX. BECKMAN'S PILLS.

Seventh and Hickory streets, have done an immense business during the past year. They make a specialty of architectural iron for large buildings, a large number of the new iron buildings in the city being furnished by this firm. The Liggett & Meyers and the Cupples buildings and numerous others were supplied with their iron work by this firm. One of the largest private contracts ever awarded in America were filled by this concern, the Liggett & Meyers Building alone aggregating \$80,000.

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A PEEP INTO FAIRYLAND.

CINDERELLA'S STORY AS TOLD IN MANY DIFFERENT LANDS.

The Two Versions of It and the Points in Which They Differ—The Antiquity and Origin of Fairy Tales—The Logic of Fairyland.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Fairyland is usually classed with dreamland as wanting a geography. It is commonly supposed that in fairyland fancy reigns supreme, and that everything there is lawless and beautiful and wanting in everything national and consistent. But the belief, which may be called the "pretty story" theory, gives way before the fact that most, if not all, fairy stories are the common property of all races. If Jack and the Beanstalk or Cinderella and her Crystal Slipper were heard only the comest of the English or the Germans, or the story of Jonah and the whale only among the Hebrews we might think that they were creations of pure caprice or fancy. But these stories are found in various forms among the most distant peoples. The sad and happy fortunes of Cinderella are recounted in the chimney corners of England, Scotland, Germany, Italy, Russia, India and in the huts of the Polynesians. The story of the boy who was swallowed by a whale is told by the Zulu Africans. Jack and the Beanstalk is common to the so-called Aryans and the American Indians, while among the Hebrews it is found in the story of Jonah and the whale and the Hebrew form of our story of Tom Thumb, who was swallowed by a cow. All other peoples whose folk lore has been studied have the same story. And yet these stories which have arisen spontaneously among so many peoples were transmitted for centuries orally. They did not get out of the chimney corners and nursery within a comparatively recent period. In 1697 Cinderella was fixed in writing along with a number of others. Since that time the tales of the fairies, the gnomes, the dwarfs, and the little people, have been collected and committed to writing. And yet they were not so far transformed that their likenesses were lost. The essential features of every one of them can be detected and prove to be the same wherever they are found. "Old men and women," says one explorer of Fairyland, "are the same in every corner and somewhat timidly recognizing to the literary explorer the stories which they had heard in childhood from their own nurses and grandmothers, repeat the most subtle turns of complicated narratives in which the order of incidents and the words of the speakers are preserved with a fidelity nowhere paralleled in the oral tradition of historical events. It may safely be said that no series of stories introduced in the form of translations from other languages could ever thus have filtered down into the lower strata of society and then sprung up again into existence with greater energy and heightened beauty. There is indeed no alternative for us but to admit that the fairy tales and the legends handed down from parent to child for more than a hundred generations; that the primitive Aryan cottager as he took his evening meal and slipped his feet into the slippers with his children to the stories of Booby and "Cinderella" and the "Master Thief," in the days when the squat Laplander was master of Europe, and the dark-skinned was as yet unmoored in the Punjab."

One of the most beautiful of these fairy stories is "Cinderella and Her Crystal Slipper." There are two principal forms of this story, each of which has countless variants. The first is the dead-mother, or stepmother form, the other is the hateful marriage form. It is noticeable that the essential conduct of the story depends upon the particular beginning. If the beginning is the stepmother introduction then certain features follow and are sure to reappear in the story. If the story is told with that beginning. The hateful marriage beginning is always associated with other features which are never associated with the stepmother form. The hateful marriage form of the heroine is always degraded through the jealousy of the stepmother and envious sisters, she is usually a kitchen maid, in every case her duties are in some way connected with the hearth and ashes. From this fact comes the heroine's name. Cinderella is the cinder lass. In the Russian story she is Pelopaea, meaning ash girl; in Scotland she is called Ashpelt and in Germany Aschenputtel. In this form she is usually recognized by means of a riddle which it is said that this recognition is a late graft on the original story.

In the hateful marriage form the heroine flees to escape a distasteful or unlawful marriage. To conceal her identity she clothes herself in the skin of an animal. She is hence called Rattle Coat or Catskin or Hairy Betty. In the Russian story she is Pelopaea, meaning ash girl; in Scotland she is called Ashpelt and in Germany Aschenputtel. In this form she is usually recognized by means of a riddle which it is said that this recognition is a late graft on the original story.

Among the Serbian peasantry the story is as follows: One day a number of young girls were spinning near a cleft in the rock. An old man drew near and said: "Beware, maidens; do not drop your spindle in the cleft of the rock. The maiden whose spindle falls into the cleft, going home she was met at the gate by a cow moaning, and her mother was nowhere to be found. After a time the father married again. His second wife was a widow with one plain daughter. Maria was brought up by her stepmother and compelled to perform the most menial tasks, especially to keep the hearth clear of ashes, peep, whence the name she goes by, Pelopaea. The cow helps the girl in her duties, and the girl, knowing the truth, takes good care of the cow. The stepmother insists that the cow be killed and eaten. Pelopaea consults the cow on the new turn of affairs and is told to make no outcry, but not to eat of her flesh. She kills the cow and goes to gather her bones carefully together and bury them. This she does and goes about her duties as usual. One Sunday the stepmother and her daughter go to church leaving Pelopaea to get dinner and pick up some corn which has been scattered on the floor; at the same time warning her that she will be beaten if she does not obey. When her persecutors are gone she flees to the cow's grave where she is met by two doves. On the grave is an open casket in which are three gorgeous dresses of silk, one of silver and one of gold with slippers to match. Then the doves say "choose a dress Maria and go in it to church and we birds will gather up the corn." She puts on the silk dress, makes a sensation in church where she is noticed by the Emperor's son, leaves before the other worshippers and returns in time to get dinner. This is repeated

a second and third time. On the third Sunday she wears the gold dress and gold slippers. When she leaves the church the Prince pursues her and picks up the slipper which she has dropped. But she escapes from him and returns to her hearth and ashes. By and by the Prince comes with the slipper in his hand. The stepmother offers her daughter as the owner of the slipper, but it will not fit her foot. Then the stepmother denies that there is any other girl in the house, but at that a clock strikes and calls out "The maid is under the trough!" Whereupon she comes forth, produces the other slipper and goes off in triumph to the palace.

THE GRAY'S STORY.

In a Greek variant of this story a mother and three daughters are spinning near a cleft of a rock. It is agreed that she who drops her spindle shall be killed and eaten by the others. The mother is the victim, and is killed and eaten by the two elder daughters against the protest of the youngest, who buries her bones in an ash hole. After a time she goes to the grave where she sees the fine garments in an open casket and is instructed by a couple of birds how to proceed. Then come the sensational appearances in church, the prince, the slipper and the marriage. Here the stepmother does not appear and the heroine does not meet with serious degradation, but the "ash" feature is preserved. In the German tale of "Aschenputtel," found in Grimm, the daughter is helped by a white dove, which haunts a tree at the mother's grave. The bird provides the robes, and the Prince puts pitch on the staircase, hoping to catch the girl. She leaves her slipper and escapes. One stepmother cuts off her toes, another her heel, hoping to get her foot into the slipper which the Prince brings. But two birds fly in and peck their eyes out. Then Aschenputtel appears and claims the slipper.

Scores of other similar tales might be told, but they are all variants of the same original. They all seem to be inspired, at least, in their earlier scenes by the belief that a dead mother can help her child. In a Sicilian tale a cow helps the girl as in the Serbian, but it does not get out of the chimney corners and nursery within a comparatively recent period. In another magic date tree gives the girl what she wants, but nothing is said of the mother. In another, a fairy issues from a tree and aids the heroine. These are probably later forms in which the dead mother has been forgotten or dispensed with. In all the older stories the slipper is of gold. All variants in which it is glass can be traced to a translator's mistake.

THE HATRED MARRIAGE.

The foregoing are of the dead mother or stepmother form. It will be observed that the heroine is in all of them condemned to her lowly office in her own home. In the hateful marriage form she is an ash girl in a prince's palace.

As the story usually goes a mother, dying, asks her husband to marry again. She gives him a ring telling him that when he finds a woman who can wear it he must marry her. The daughter keeps the ring. When she comes to manhood it is discovered that the ring fits her finger, whereupon she flies and is pursued by her father. She assumes a disguise made of an animal's hide and is called Catskin or Rattle Coat. In a Russian tale of Catskin it is the son who is charged to marry. In this case a malignant witch persuades the dying mother to make the dying wish. The slipper does not appear in any of these Catskin stories, although there are hundreds of them. The recognition is effected by means of a riddle in the skin by which the fine raiment is discovered. The kindred story of Goldenlocks is probably derived from the same original, being a male twin form with Catskin.

THE DIFFERENCES.

These two forms of the same myth present some curious similarities and some more curious differences. In both the heroine is an ash girl, in both the mothers seem to be the initial influence, and in both a marriage with a prince takes place after a recognition. In both the heroine appears occasionally in radiant robes and retires into obscurity. But the most surprising thing to be noted is that there are so many features in one which never appear in the other. Thus the hairy coat of an animal is always assumed as a disguise in the hateful marriage form. In the dead-mother form the heroine is always clothed in her own rags. Why does not the slipper appear in some of the hateful marriage stories? But it never does. In "Cinderella" a cow is almost always a conspicuous figure, but a horse does not appear in any of the tales of "Cinderella." In "Catskin" a horse is almost always present, but a cow, never. The beginning determines the general course of the story, so that if we find at the outset that the girl flies from a distasteful marriage we know certainly that a horse will turn up somewhere; likewise when the girl is introduced suffering from the persecutions of a stepmother we know we shall probably meet with a cow. But they seem to be the same myth, which has risen out of the imagination of the people in every land under the sun.

It is clear that there is some logic in Fairyland. All is not caprice and fancy and events follow each other in some fixed order. We cannot always determine the order or account for some things that happen there, but we can discover some of the fashions which rule the realm of imagination. There is a school of investigators who explain everything in fairyland by the always servicable solar myth theory. According to this, Cinderella is the dawn, the stepmother is the moon and the envious sisters are the clouds. The Prince is the sun, which is always pursuing the dawn. This solar explanation is made to do duty on all sorts of occasions and it may explain Cinderella, but Hairy Betty is thought to be an echo of the time when marriages of the sort described were customary. It does perhaps voice the rising conscience of the people on that subject and it may have arisen during the long transition period when such marriages came to be unlawful and finally detestable.

Nevertheless these are strained explanations and it is difficult to realize that Cinderella and Hairy Betty arose in any such way. It has been suggested that perversions of language are responsible for fairy tales. There is a constant tendency to convert names into person and there are few natural objects that are not personified and given a mythological meaning. It was believed at one time that the stars were animate beings. Even Kepler, the great astronomer, shared this belief. The sun is the most conspicuous of all natural objects and it is not strange that by some strange twist in the savage mind the sun, moon and clouds were personified and made the dramatic personae of fairyland. At any rate it is the opinion of the majority of scholars that the logic of fairyland is the logic of the sky and that we must read the riddle of myth in the movements of the seven stars.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will relieve Croup, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases. Sold only in boxes.

Splints of Thought.

Beauty and truth combined make art. The fool never does as he says; the wise man never says what he does. Wit, like wholesome sleep, must come unbidden and unasked. Three things thou canst not buy at any price: True friendship, love and woman's loyalty. Whenever a new savior turns up, there will also be a new Judas. Happiness is nearly always a thing of the past, or the future, rarely a fact of the present. Often nothing but our past stands in the way of our future. The mind is the Prometheus that is chained to the rock-body. Public opinion is like a vexing glass, which reflects things, and which has weakened me so that I am unable to do small, but always distorting. LEAVE ST. LOUIS 8:30 A. M., daily, (Sundays included) arrive Chicago 4:30 P. M., via Van Dalia and Illinois Central line. Ticket office southwest corner Broadway and Olive, with Adams Express, and Union Depot, Rate, 25c.

FUN AT A GLANCE.

A CHANGE OF FRONT.

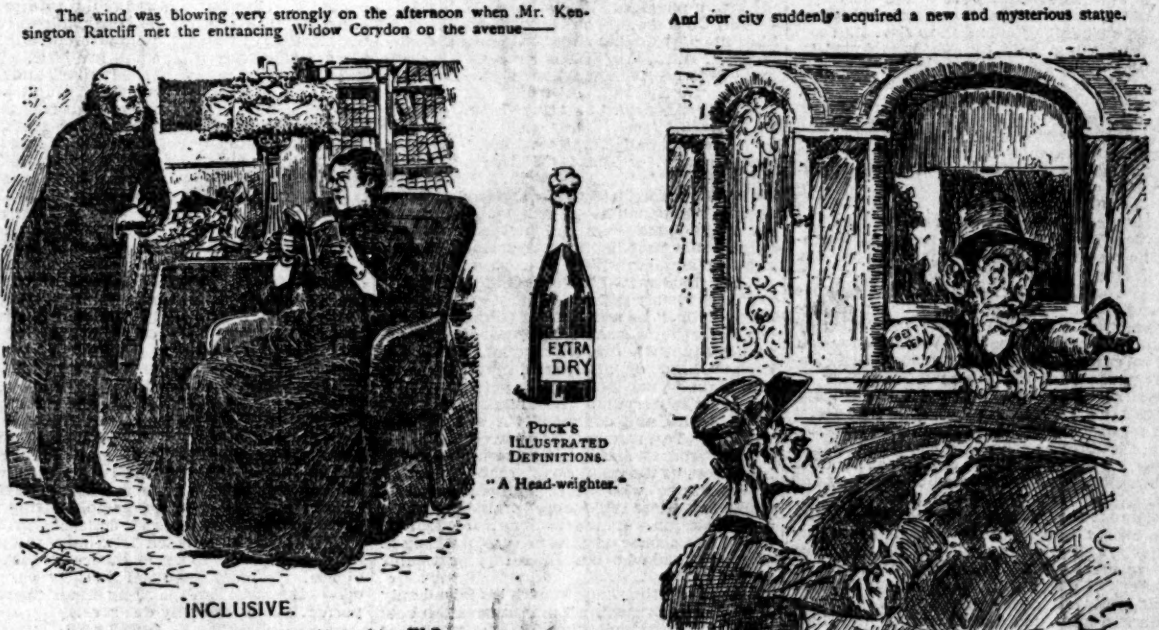


EYES AND NOSE.

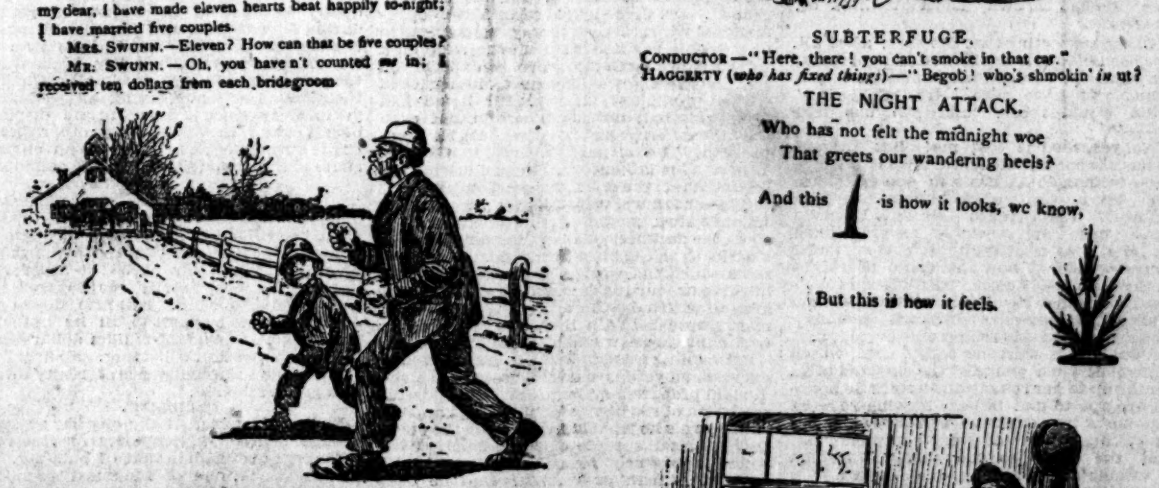
OR, A NASAL PROLUSION THAT PROVED TO BE ONLY AN OPTICAL ILLUSION.



THE TRICKERY OF THE VEIL.



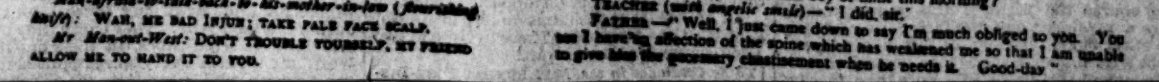
INCLUSIVE.



A SLIGHT CHANGE—1.



A SLIGHT CHANGE—2.



Some of the Good Things in "Life," "Puck" and "Judge" Reproduced for the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Readers.

EMBLEMS OF CHIVALRY.

THE DIFFERENT ORDERS OF THE OLD WORLD AND THEIR RANK.

Spain Has the Oldest One—England the Most Famous One—The Most Exclusive Order and the Only Oriental One—None in America.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Human nature is a most peculiar thing. It would seem to be the height of folly to risk one's life for a disk of metal or a bit of ribbon, but experience has shown that men who would give up all their possessions to save their lives, will risk their lives for a decoration. For special meritorious service or gallantry the ancient governments considered a laurel crown or a robe sufficient reward; in modern times it is a piece of parchment, a medal or a bit of ribbon. The cunning kings and rulers of the Old World knew very well this weak side of human nature, this fondness for emblems of royal favor, and established many chivalric orders by means of which they secured the allegiance of enemies which their arms could not conquer.

Spain has the two oldest orders in existence, both very exclusive. The Order of Alcántara was founded in 1156, and is limited to those who can prove noble descent through at least four generations. The insignia is a green cross on a silver ground. The Order of Calatrava was founded in 1158, and is a court distinction, very rarely conferred. The insignia is a red cross on a silver ground. Sweden has a very exclusive order in the Noble Order of the Seraphim, founded in 1334 and limited to twenty-four members, each having to prove noble descent through six generations. The insignia is a white enamel cross with forked arms, each surmounted by a golden rim and golden knobs. Between these four arms is the golden head of the seraphim, and the cross is surrounded by a golden patriarchal cross. In the center of the obverse side are the initials "I. H. S." in the center of the reverse side are the initials of Frederick I. "F. R. S. S. The cross is surmounted by a gold royal crown and is suspended by a light blue silk ribbon. The most famous order in existence and the oldest in Great Britain is that of the Garter, founded in 1350 by Edward. The emblem is a very handsome and elaborate one. A dark blue ribbon, edged with gold, with buckle and pendant of gold, forms the garter, bearing the inscription "Honi Soit Qui Mali Pense." The collar is of gold, consisting of twenty-six garter-shaped pieces, from which is suspended a pendant—a figure of St. George, encountering a dragon. There is also a silver star with eight points in the center of which is an image of St. George, encircled by a garter. It was recently described at length in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The next order in point of age is the Annunciation, the principal order of Italy, founded by Amadeus VI. in 1386. Amadeus VIII. granted it statutes in 1469 and in 1518 it was reorganized as the Holy Annunciation. The insignia is a gold medal representing the Annunciation, surrounded by love knots. The collar of the order is composed of love knots and roses. The Order of the Bath was founded in 1560. Its name was derived from the bath which forms part of the installation ceremonies. The insignia is a gold medal, having in the center a rose, shamrock, thistle and three crowns, the whole encircled with the motto "Fides Junctio in uno" and a laurel wreath. The collar consists of imperial crowns, roses and thistles, enameled together in colors and linked together by seven golden knots. This order was also recently described in full in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The famous Order of the Golden Fleece belongs alike to both Austria and Spain. It was founded at Bruges, in 1430, by Philip III., Duke of Burgundy and Count of Flanders, on the occasion of his marriage with Isabella, daughter of King John I. of Portugal. The insignia is a golden fleece hanging from a blue and gold enameled flint stone, emitting flames, and borne in its turn by a ray of fire. On the enameled obverse is inscribed "Fratrum Laborum non Vile," and the whole is suspended by a red ribbon.

A BAVARIAN ORDER.

The Order of St. Hubert belongs to Bavaria, and dates back to 1440. Only those are admitted who have been for six years a member of the Civil Order of Merit of the Bavarian Crown. The badge of the order is an octagonal silver star, crossed by a red cross, and ornamented with silver and mounted on gold, in the red center of which is inscribed the motto, "Constant in Loyalty." This insignia is suspended from a red and green silk ribbon. To look at the insignia of the Order of the Elephant one would at first believe it belonged to Siam, but it is really the most illustrious order in Denmark, and was founded in 1429 by Christian I. Its membership is limited to thirty knights of the noblest blood. The insignia is a white enameled elephant with green tusks, a tower on its back, and a neck a negro armed with a spear, the whole suspended by a blue silk ribbon.

The Order of St. Michael was founded in 1469 by Louis XII. of France. The insignia is a rich collar with image of St. Michael pendant thereto, and the inscription, "Immensi Tremor Oceani."

The Order of the Thistle ranks after the Order of the Garter, first in the list of England's most illustrious orders, and was founded in 1540. The badge of this order is a gold medal with image of St. Andrew and a cross engraved thereon, with the motto, "Memento Impune Lacessit." The collar is composed of thistles interlinked with amulets of gold. The Russian Order of St. Andrew was founded in 1780, and is conferred only on those of the most exalted rank. The insignia is an image of St. Andrew on a blue enameled cross, and the letters S. A. P. R.—"Sancta Andreas Patronus Russiæ." On the obverse is a spread eagle with the motto "Russia for Religion and Loyalty" and the name of the saint.

The Royal Order of the Black Eagle belongs to Prussia and was founded in 1701 by Frederick. The insignia is a blue enameled cross with a gold monogram, "F. R." (Frederick Rex), and a crowned black eagle with spread wings in the center. The motto of the order is "Sum Cuiusque" (give every one his due). To be eligible for membership in this order one must be 30 years of age.

The Order of the Red Eagle also belongs to Prussia, and was founded in 1773 by the Margrave George Frederick Charles. The insignia is a white enameled Maltese cross, surmounted by a royal crown, with the Bradenburg eagle in the corner. The Order of St. Andrew and the Order of St. George are the only orders of nobility which Russia possesses. Of the St. Andrew I have spoken above. The Order of St. George was founded in 1769, and is only conferred for gallantry at sea or on the field of battle. The insignia is a white enameled cross with gold rim, on which is an image of St. George and the dragon.

The Order of St. Patrick was founded in 1783. The insignia and decorations are very elaborate, more so than any other order. The collar is composed of harps and roses linked together with knots of gold. Dependent from the collar is the badge of the order, consisting of an imperial crown from which is suspended an oval medal surrounded with a wreath of shamrock. Within this is a band of sky-blue enamel inscribed with the motto of the order in gold letters and within this band is the red cross of St. Patrick surmounted by a sprig of shamrock, having on each of its leaves a gold imperial crown. The star differs from the badge in being circular, and substitutes for the outside wreath of shamrock eight rays of silver.

THE ONLY ORIENTAL ORDER.

The only Oriental order of enough repute to make it worth while mentioning here is the Turkish Order of the Crescent. It was founded in 1801, by Selim III., and is only conferred on Christians who have done some extremely valuable service for the state. The insignia is a crescent studded with diamonds. The Order of Honor was founded by Nago-

leon in 1807, and is too well known to need much mention here. The insignia is a five double pointed gold star and a crimson watered silk ribbon with white margin on each side.

The Order of the Iron Cross was founded by Frederick William III., in 1813. The insignia is a cast iron cross with silver mountings and bears no inscription on the reverse side; but on the upper part of the obverse are the initials "F. W. III." surmounted by a crown; the center is adorned with three oak leaves, below which is the number "1813." When the cross is conferred for civil merit, the ribbon supporting it is white watered silk with black stripes; for military service it is of black silk with white stripes.

The Order of Louise belongs to Germany and was founded in 1814. It is reserved exclusively for ladies of noble rank. The insignia is a small black enameled cross.

The Order of St. Michael and St. George was founded in 1828 and is another of the numerous orders of nobility which England possesses. The insignia is a star with seven silver points, having small rays of gold between them; inscribed in the red cross of St. George. In the center is an image of the Archangel Michael and the motto of the order.

The Royal Order of the House of Hohenzollern was founded in 1841 and is limited to members of that family. The insignia is a gold cross inscribed with white and black enamel.

Now we come, last but not least, to the comparatively youthful Order of the Star of India. It was founded by Queen Victoria in 1861, at the instance of Lord Beaconsfield. The insignia of the order consists of an imperial crown interwoven with two lotus leaves with a brilliant five-pointed star dependent from it and hanging from this is an oval medallion with a cameo profile bust of Queen Victoria, encircled by a border of blue enamel on which is inscribed "Heaven's Light Our Guide." The star is made of an oval medallion with a cameo profile bust of Queen Victoria, encircled by a border of blue enamel on which is inscribed "Heaven's Light Our Guide." The star is made of an oval medallion with a cameo profile bust of Queen Victoria, encircled by a border of blue enamel on which is inscribed "Heaven's Light Our Guide."

In this country we have no order of nobility, no society which confers decorations for brave acts or gallant deeds, the Government sanctions no ribbon or medal of any order. But for special meritorious service or act of gallantry Congress occasionally transmits its thanks, or sometimes gives swords and medals, but that is all, and I may add, enough, for a true American will never hanker after the tinsel and gewgaws of royalty.

S. E. T.

The Bryant & Stratton Day and Night School.

This is the largest, best equipped and most successful school of its kind in the city. Thorough and practical instruction is given in

Book-keeping, Business writing, Business correspondence, Business arithmetic, Office work and banking, Reading and spelling, English grammar, Short-hand, Typewriting.

Each student receives special instruction in the several departments, and has the individual care and attention of his teachers from the time he enters the school until he leaves it, nothing being omitted that will tend to his advancement.

For further information apply at the college office, corner Broadway and Market street, or address

DR. W. M. CARPENTER, Principal.

A SIMPLE EXPERIMENT.

With a Little Care You Can Make It Very Successful.

Choose six keys of graduated sizes, which will number from one to six, so as to facilitate explanations.

Place on the table the bits of the two larger keys, number one, and number two, and put into the ring of key No. 1 into the ring of key number two, as shown in the illustration. These two keys, one and two, will form a very wide angle, and in pressing your hand on the rings you must be sure that they



stand so firmly that they will not slip on the table, as they are to serve as a base. Then put the bit of key No. 1 into the ring of key No. 2; after that, in succession, the bits of Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, into the rings of keys Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, looking from the top to see that the axis of your several keys are in a vertical position, says the Boston Globe. If the hooking of the bits in the rings has been carefully done, which you can be sure of by pressing on the last key (No. 6) nothing will be more simple than to place on the rings of keys Nos. 3 and 4 (the last one being horizontal and almost flat) sundry articles of the most fragile kind, so as to make the experiment more attractive, plates, bowls, glass, etc.

If a bottle, it must be half full of water so that its center of gravity may not be too high, which increases the steadiness of the combination, or, rather, decreases its unsteadiness.

In Statu Quo.

From Good News.

Mr. De Lobby: "Have you seen Miss Strippen, the new actress?"

Mr. De Lobby: "What did you see her in?"

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ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1891.

BROOME'S BOMB.

A Physician's Objections to the Publicity Given Lymph Experiments.

RESOLUTIONS WHICH CREATED A STIR IN THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A Member of the Society, Acting on Misinformation, Asks to Have Dr. Bryson Censured for Giving Particulars About an Experiment With the Koch Remedy—A Question of Ethics.

At the regular meeting of the Medical Society Dr. G. W. Broome took occasion to censure Dr. Bryson in a rather severe manner for having made public his experiments with the Koch lymph and for permitting his statement to be published.

It will be remembered that some days ago a report was published in the Post-Dispatch concerning the experiments being made by Dr. Bryson with the lymph. The statement was not furnished by Dr. Bryson, but was secured by a reporter of the paper, who gathered the information by asking questions. Dr. Broome, in his preamble and resolutions, charges Dr. Bryson with furnishing the story in an "ostentatious and ostentatious manner," and by so doing aroused the resentment of a large number of Dr. Bryson's friends. Dr. Pollak wanted the resolutions adopted immediately, although Dr. Bryson was not present to speak in his own defense, so some of his friends advised moderation and temperance. Dr. Bond made a speech saying that a charge of so grave a nature should be indorsed with care and consideration and that it would be advisable before censuring the doctor to find out what he had done and how far he had violated the medical ethics. Dr. Bond's reasonable demand was very generally indorsed, although Dr. Wm. Johnson, Dr. Green and a couple more of the old members were for Spartan severity.

Dr. Broome did not, in his whole denunciation, omit mention of the name of the gentleman who was attacking; not all of the members understood who was meant.

The resolutions, as presented by Dr. Broome and as referred to the Committee on Ethics, are as follows:

Whereas, Prof. Koch has recently discovered a substance, which in his own language regarding its therapeutic action upon human subjects, possesses some special effect upon tubercular tissues only as a curative, but is more applicable as a very delicate agent for discovering latent, and diagnosing double tubercular process, and

Whereas, since the disease of tuberculosis exists among the human race in every land, and is extensively and seriously concerns the human family everywhere, a remedy possessing curative properties is naturally widely and anxiously sought for, and many hundreds of thousands of persons afflicted with, or approaching the predisposition to, the disease, whose cases heretofore have been considered hopelessly incurable, and

Whereas, in the midst of this universal scramble for this widely-lauded remedy, from its appearance in the public press relating thereto, especially from the press of prominent physicians, as well as from members of this society, are deterred with great activity, and if such statements be made for the purpose of advancing the personal aggrandizement of the physician himself, the same would be greatly derogatory to the dignity of this society; and

Whereas, there appeared in the columns of an evening daily newspaper of this city the statement from a member of this society, in which the attention of the public is called to an assertion on the part of the member, to even give other than the most malignant diseases than tuberculosis itself. In the language of this member, "This case is not one of tuberculosis, but what is called a double tubercular disease. It is of a serious nature, and should these experiments be marked by lasting good results he will have a well-earned reputation, and a vast career greater than that of tuberculosis and of tuberculosis itself to the whole world." This member concludes his communication to the society with the statement that "he has already explained to the daily paper his reason for withholding the local experiments, but that he will give them to the society until the present time," and

Whereas, in the light of recent pathological investigations by Virchow, Frankel, Ragnaghi, and Berlin, and Prof. of Baltimore, and others it appears that a possibility exists that the Koch lymph, when on trial, that a constituting band of limitations is being drawn about the Koch method which may perhaps serve to actually outline its use and be come still more sane and destroy its life, and

Whereas, as no single authentic cure has been reported of patients, and the Koch lymph, in itself, does not seem to be not only dangerous in advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, but also that it is a very serious danger to the public, and is therefore dangerous, hence the only natural inference that may be drawn from the premises which have been and are being made, and that the papers is an ostentatious scramble after notoriety or the almighty dollar.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this society that who one of its members be possessed of information so valuable as the communication above referred to, leads one to believe that the member, in giving this society, or appear in a regular medical journal instead of announcing the same in the daily papers.

Resolved, That acts of this character on the part of a member can only be considered reprehensible and that the Committee on Ethics should take cognizance of the same.

DR. BROOME'S ERRORS.

Dr. Broome has gone astray in some of his statements and makes charges which are without sufficient basis. He charges that Dr. Bryson gave what information he did give with a reluctance and only on condition that the name of the patient be withheld, and as little as this is true, Dr. Starkford was consistent. He was persuaded to tell what he did because his case was the first lymph experiment tried in St. Louis, and consequently of great interest to the public, in spite of medical ethics. Neither Dr. Bryson nor Dr. Starkford, who made a subsequent experiment received a single "almighty dollar" for what they did, and Dr. Starkford refused hundreds of applications from persons who were desirous of securing the lymph for themselves or their families.

Both experiments were conducted for scientific purposes, and the fact that the doctors making the experiments permitted the newspapers to secure information concerning them, was never considered by either of the society or the medical fraternity at large.

WHAT MORE SEVERE, WERE BROUGHT AGAINST A MEMBER AND WHICH RESULTED IN HIS EXCLUSION FROM THE SOCIETY.

The charges of Dr. Broome created somewhat of a stir in the society as some of the members have taken part in experiments which have been made public through the papers. These naturally felt rather uneasy as they were in a measure accessory, and coming as it does right upon the heels of the Ethics of Life which was thoroughly discussed through the daily press by the doctors, the present publicity did not strike them as being so serious an offense. It is safe to say that neither Dr. Bryson nor Dr. Starkford had any intentions of violating any of the multitude of medical ethics when they permitted the press to secure what information they did.

The committee to which the case was referred will not report until next Saturday night, at which time the press and cons on the resolution will be heard, and all the members be given an opportunity to express their opinions.

RED JACKET'S MEDAL.

Historical Relic That Has Recently Been Presented to the State of New York.

New York, Jan. 21.—While the Indian of the present day is shivering in his thin blanket on the boundless prairie, it is interesting to turn back a page of history and glance at a noble red man, whose name was derived from the magnificence of his attire. I refer to Red Jacket.

My attention was called to his history by seeing at Tiffany's the great silver medal which Washington gave to the eloquent chief. This was in 1780, and it was then that we saw the Great White Father as ambassador for the six nations whose hunting grounds were in the western part of New York and Vermont. The Father of His Country was much impressed by the bearing of the chief, and also wished to reward him for the services he had rendered in bringing the six nations to a peaceful frame of mind. So the big silver medal was made, and presented with due formalities.

This interesting relic is heretofore to be the property of the State of New York. Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend Meagher, widow of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, has given the medal, and has arranged that the Red Jacket Club of New York, N. Y., shall hold it until the State provides a proper place for it.

The medal is of pure silver, oval in shape and is inclosed in a leather case. It bears on one face an engraving representing George Washington presenting the pipe of peace to Red Jacket. The chief wears the medal (and not much of anything else). The inscription is:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Prof. Koch has recently discovered a substance, which in his own language regarding its therapeutic action upon human subjects, possesses some special effect upon tubercular tissues only as a curative, but is more applicable as a very delicate agent for discovering latent, and diagnosing double tubercular process, and

Whereas, since the disease of tuberculosis exists among the human race in every land, and is extensively and seriously concerns the human family everywhere, a remedy possessing curative properties is naturally widely and anxiously sought for, and many hundreds of thousands of persons afflicted with, or approaching the predisposition to, the disease, whose cases heretofore have been considered hopelessly incurable, and

Whereas, in the midst of this universal scramble for this widely-lauded remedy, from its appearance in the public press relating thereto, especially from the press of prominent physicians, as well as from members of this society, are deterred with great activity, and if such statements be made for the purpose of advancing the personal aggrandizement of the physician himself, the same would be greatly derogatory to the dignity of this society; and

Whereas, there appeared in the columns of an evening daily newspaper of this city the statement from a member of this society, in which the attention of the public is called to an assertion on the part of the member, to even give other than the most malignant diseases than tuberculosis itself. In the language of this member, "This case is not one of tuberculosis, but what is called a double tubercular disease. It is of a serious nature, and should these experiments be marked by lasting good results he will have a well-earned reputation, and a vast career greater than that of tuberculosis and of tuberculosis itself to the whole world." This member concludes his communication to the society with the statement that "he has already explained to the daily paper his reason for withholding the local experiments, but that he will give them to the society until the present time," and

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DR. BROOME'S ERRORS.

A SPLENDID SHOWING.

THE RAILROAD AND RIVER TRAFFIC OF ST. LOUIS FOR 1890.

An Unexpectedly Large Increase on Nearly Every Railroad Here—Statistics of Bridge Traffic—Heavy Increase in Receipts and Shipments.

The fact has been well known that the commerce of St. Louis has been rapidly increasing, and that the showing for 1890 would be even better than that for 1889, which was a year of exceptional prosperity. It was not, however, until the figures of the receipts and shipments were published yesterday by the Merchants' Exchange that business men were aware of how great the increase was. On nearly every line of railroad the total shipments for the year greatly exceeded those of 1889, which was phenomenal.

BRIDGE TRAFFIC.

The following statement shows the amount of freight transferred from St. Louis to East St. Louis, Venice and Carondelet. The amount of freight received by river and rail in this city is the largest on record. The comparison for three years is as follows:

By	Cars.	Tons.	Total Tons.
St. Louis Bridge.	116,729	1,616,263	
St. Louis Bridge by wagon.	150,859	1,607,103	
The Wiggins Ferry by	31,994	886,000	
Carondelet Ferry.	886,000	105,735	
St. Louis Ferry.	105,735	87,923	
St. Louis Ferry.	87,923	2,735,595	
Total tons East to West during 1889.		2,144,524	
Total tons West to East during 1889.		2,104,104	
Total tons East to West during 1888.		1,729,481	
Total tons West to East during 1888.		1,628,530	
Total tons East to West during 1887.		1,650,725	
Total tons West to East during 1887.		1,896,678	

FROM EAST ST. LOUIS, CARONDELET AND VENICE TO ST. LOUIS.

By	Cars.	Tons.	Total Tons.
St. Louis Bridge.	142,813	2,312,206	
St. Louis Bridge by wagon.	142,813	2,913,094	
The Wiggins Ferry by	37,069	983,201	
Carondelet Ferry.	983,201	1,057,735	
St. Louis Ferry.	1,057,735	10,516	
St. Louis Ferry.	10,516	63,619	
Total tons East to West during 1890.		4,897,358	
Total tons West to East during 1890.		4,481,842	
Total tons East to West during 1889.		4,226,761	
Total tons West to East during 1889.		4,474,531	
Total tons East to West during 1888.		4,068,165	
Total tons West to East during 1888.		3,626,585	
Total tons East to West during 1887.		3,437,233	
Total tons West to East during 1887.		3,626,585	
Total both ways 1890.		9,379,200	
Total both ways 1889.		8,958,387	
Total both ways 1888.		7,694,818	

SHIPMENTS RECEIVED.

The railroads have been doing an excellent business during the past year, and the increase both in receipts and shipments was remarkable, and surprised the best informed.

Mo. Pacific.	581,149	723,409	535,702
St. Louis to East St. Louis.	47,913	383,522	371,135
St. Louis to Venice.	124,239	102,158	91,833
St. Louis to Carondelet.	40,164	35,356	34,344
St. Louis to East St. Louis.	94,577	90,569	87,329
St. Louis to Venice.	76,439	114,400	
St. Louis to Carondelet.	892,866	720,793	699,791
St. Louis to East St. Louis.	480,965	464,058	444,059
St. Louis to Venice.	360,377	351,495	491,363
St. Louis to Carondelet.	270,129	318,157	376,528
St. Louis to East St. Louis.	454,177	322,450	461,255
St. Louis to Venice.	1,009,354	910,970	826,151
St. Louis to Carondelet.	1,009,354	910,970	826,151
St. Louis to East St. Louis.	1,009,354	910,970	826,151
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St. Louis to Venice.	1,009,354	910,970	826,151
St. Louis to Carondelet.	1,009,354		

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED: no commingling

WANTED: no commission; will pay 7
per cent interest; first deed of trust. Add. H 39, this office.

WILL PAY PER CENT.

Security by first deed of trust on Real Estate. H. P. Smith & Co., 60 N. Main, St. Paul, Minn.; 700-4 Building, Legals & Investment Agency. Office, 183 N. Jefferson.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

NOR SALE—Good morning paper route. Apply 211 S. Miller street.

NOR SALE—Post-date paper route, cheap. Add. A 32, this office.

NOR SALE—A private watchman's best. Apply 3436 Oak street.

NOR SALE—Bread-making house with 20 barrels. Call at once, 3425 Walnut st.

NOR SALE—a good Post-Dispatch route. Call at 1542 Franklin street.

NOR SALE—Choice Route; \$40 if taken this week. Call room 52, 210 Olive st.

NOR SALE—Good home with whole or half interest. Cheap. Add. E 81, this office.

NOR SALE—First-class bread-making house; cause on account of death. 2607 Cass street.

NOR SALE—Well established laundry; good trade and good location. Add. H 29, this office.

NOR SALE—First-class saloon with summer garden, good location. Add. B 31, this office.

NOR SALE—Well established china, glass and stove business, at a bargain; good location. Add. B 20, this office.

NOR SALE—First-class butcher shop with two horses and new delivery wagon at a w. corner of h. and Geyer st.

WANTED—Responsible woman wants sewing and making of linen for hotel. Mrs. C. H. Clayton, Post-office, St. Louis.

NOR SALE—Well established and vegetable market going a good business, will sell cheap, if sold at once. Add. B 23, this office.

NOR SALE—A \$500 stock comprising horses and wagon and \$500 worth of furniture, all for \$600. See agent, corner of Third and Franklin ave.

NOR SALE—Confectionery, candy and notion store; established trade; good order; reasonable rent; everything rooms attached. 2820 East Ave.

NOR SALE—A well established medical business; best of location; will sell at a sacrifice on account of sickness. 1055 Vandewater av.

NOR SALE—A good dry goods and fashion store with shelving and counter, to be sold on account sickness and age. Inquire 2124 Grosvenor av.

NOR SALE—Furnished house; \$1,000 worth new furniture for \$800; good location; rooms all day in good paying business guests. Add. W 33, this office.

NOR SALE—A first-class saloon, restaurant and furnished room combination; has big theater and billiard parlor located; must be sold. Address 213 this office.

—Well established manu-
facturing profits; a rare chance for
means, who is not afraid

FOR SALE—Exchange—In consequence of re-
turning to native country, my business, which I
have conducted for thirty years, consisting of stock
and real estate, amounting to \$25,000, for one to close out
my affairs. For further information address G 33, this of-
fice.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Pug puppies. 1406 N. 14th st. 5

FOR SALE—A good glass front at 2173 Beaman 5

FOR SALE—One tianz front wardrobe. 2129 Mar- 5
ket st.

FOR SALE—Store fixtures, cheap. Inquire at 2827 5
Harnett st.

FOR SALE—Punch Counter and shoving at 2201 5
O'Fallon st.

FOR SALE—Furnish right of new combination 5
table. 2083 Chicago st.

FOR SALE—Pedigree pure bred Irish water 5

E-1 carpet sofa lounge, 3
n/pa. \$4. 1143 S. 7th st.

FOR SALE—Cheap one gasoline stove and 1 hard coal base burner. 3057 Finney av.
FOR SALE—Cheap other fixtures, including safe, 2 room, 2nd floor. 3057 Finney av.
FOR SALE—At 2610 Thomas st., pure bred Scotch collie Shepherd pups and terriers, cheap.
FOR SALE—Beautiful point lace handkerchiefs, each with white \$2.00.
FOR SALE—600 New Home sewing-machine, complete and nearly new, \$26. 2624 1/2 Geyer av.
FOR SALE—Cheap—American sewing machine 1—new, 2nd floor, 2nd floor, 2nd floor, 2nd floor.
FOR SALE—Store shelving, bean in six months, in good condition. Broski, 305 N. Broadway.
FOR SALE—Remington typewriter No. 2, first-class condition, \$10.00. 3057 Finney av.
FOR SALE—Furniture of 11-room house, full of roomers, cheap, on monthly payments. 1926 N. 1st st.
FOR SALE—10-horse power Otto gas engine in first-class running order. Apply A. Geisel, 1011 1/2 N. 1st st.
FOR SALE—Two parlor sets, 2 walnut wardrobes, one M. T. bedroom set. W. W. Staley, 1017

—One cherry wardrobe;
will take \$40 or will excha

CHEAP 1208 S. Ave.,
rich milk and large quantity. M. Hayden. 4509
hand-ov., Corner Taylor.

OILS-First-class 10-lbners
K. E. Thompson, oil supgr, 60
Can. be seen at 220 S. 3d st.

SAL-Best bushels \$2.50; by the barn load, 50c
less. J. H. Franks, 200 Franklin.

See postal, or Telephone 2964.

OILS-A complete set of furniture for 4 rooms
and bath. Call on Mrs. C. A. Lohndorff,
2003 Franklin av., M. & Lohndorff.

OILS-A fine selection of imported German
oil. K. E. Thompson, oil supgr, 60
Can. be seen at 220 S. 3d st.
Fish globes and small fish terraria sup-
plied. The Bird Store, 104 N. 6th st.

PUPPETS-For sale. See ad. Bernard
puppets; also in the stand. Lord Harrington,
St. B. Bernard, one of the largest cove. in the
city. Can be seen by Mr. Wm. G. Harrison,
responsible to approved buyers. Arlington Park.

RAPRENTER and jobber, store and office siting,
second-hand builders' outfits. 111 N. 10th st.

BORNWALL'S Temperance Beer is sold

u; best sober-up beer; pain
bottles. N. B.—Dealers
d upon by our wagons, see

Stearns and Red King beer will be delivered same
Depot, 1200-11 N. Broadway; telephone, No. 8
VINEY—Your savings in the "Clarks" lavatories
and sinks are the savings in your pocket. Call and
inspect our modern workings. Room 322 Commercial Building.
BIG PUPS—Will exchange pedigreed collies for
Newfoundland pups. "Parson's" Agency, 216
Market st.

FOR SALE,

Furniture of a 13-Room House

Five st., between 23rd and Jefferson av.; cost
\$1,000; will sell for \$200; rest of house, \$60 per
month. Apply to
H. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO.
803 Chestnut st.

CURTAINS, CARPETS & STOVES

—AT—

OWN PR

a full line of Folding Beds, Furber Beds, Buckram Beds, Cherry Beds, Dress Cases, Trunk Cases, Dressing Cases, Dressing and Cooking Stoves, for cash or payment.

112 and 114 N. 12th st.

EDUCATIONAL.

PRINTING and Copying lessons, 50c a lesson. Add. F. 30, this office.

THE French language taught on private instruction by a well-known professor. Add. F. 30, this office.

EUGENIA WILLIAMSON, M. E.,
teacher and stenographer. Wand drill by Young, L. Post's "Raven" in pantomime. School year Jan. 27.

DEAR SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
3545 WASHINGTON AVE.
and term opens Feb. 2. Pupils entering from grammar school must be over 14 and residents of this city (High School). College preparation. Send for further particulars call on the campus. 25

ORIA INSTIT

and Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children.
1008 CHESTNUT AV.
Semi-annual examination Thursday, Jan. 23, be-
ginning at 9 o'clock a. m. Parents and friends are
cordially invited to attend.
Next term begins Feb. 2. Descriptive circum-
stances for intending pupils.

FIDELITY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

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N. OSCAR GRAY, President. (V. P. Williams Abstract Co.)
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L. J. PECK, Second Vice-President. (V. P. Williams Abstract Co.)
J. HOPKINS, Treasurer. (V. P. Williams Abstract Co.)
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THE WESTERN UNION

Building and Loan Associations

Pay 6 Per Cent

For money paid in advance on shares or loaned direct on certificates. Payable in six, twelve, eighteen or twenty-four months from date.

*Wm. H. Morgan and
110 1/2 9th St.*

PUBLIC MEETING.

THE EXCHANGE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Will Hold Its Third Regular Meeting at the Office,
 1027 CHESTNUT ST., WEDNESDAY EVE., JAN. 28, 1891, at 8 P. M.

Come to this meeting and bring a friend with you to subscribe for a few shares. Do not fail to come to this meeting and subscribe for a few shares, as this will be your last chance to get stock in this Association.

To those having **IDLE MONEY** the Association will pay 7 per cent per annum for sums of \$50.00 and upward. Also, to members desiring to pay their dues in advance for six months or more, 6 per cent interest will be allowed.

Do not fail to attend this meeting, Wednesday evening, Jan. 28, 1891, at 8 p. m.

GEO. F. BERGFELD, Secretary,
 1027 Chestnut St.

Special Notice!

THE ACTIVE BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Will open their new series of stock during the month of February. Only 500 shares will be sold. No back dues by joining now. \$100.00 loaned during its first twelve months' business. Shares \$1.00 each. Six per cent advance on all sums with the Association.

For prospectus, write for prospectus.

G. W. DAVIS, Secretary, 290 North Broadway, Corner Olive.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Splendid lot, 75x153, north side of Page ave., near Barnard; good investments. Inquire of owner, 407 Pace street.

FOR SALE—Cheap location—The cheapest piece of property within 3 blocks of Custom-house; 22.5x30x125 feet. M. LARSEN, Jr., 722 Pine st.

FOR SALE—Jefferson ave., N. E. corner of Lafayette ave., fronting on Jefferson, 125x125 feet; good location for hotel; three lines of cars. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 2nd st.

THE—Cheapest piece within one and one-half blocks from Custom-house, 125x125 feet. M. LARSEN, Jr., 722 Pine st.

N. SECOND ST.—30x120, east side between Florida and Mulberry. JOHN BYRN, JR., 618 Chestnut st.

MAIN AND FRANKLIN.—N. E. cor., 2-story, 28x122. New depot will be built on N. W. cor. JOHN BYRN, JR., 618 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

We have a splendid business corner on Page ave., east of King's highway, that can be bought at a bargain. Washington ave. electric cars pass the corner. ADAM BUCK & CO., 207 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE.

75x125, corner of Carroll and Ewing ave. Fine corner for store and date. Can be bought cheap. ADAM BUCK & CO., 207 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE.

LEASEHOLD OF RAILROAD PROPERTY—We have for sale unexpired lease, with switching privileges, and contract with railroad company running for 20 years; this is a rare opportunity for any body desiring property adjacent to the railroad.

CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st.

ATTENTION!

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Offer for sale the southeast corner of Russell and California ave., fronting 105 feet 11 inches on Russell and 125 on California ave. This is one of the best building localities in the city, and there is always a good demand for lots, which always sell well, being convenient to Union Depot (17th and Olive) and Chestnut ave. (4th st.) cable street car lines. It will be sold to the highest bidder. Price low and terms very reasonable. H. A. F. VOSE, 716 Chestnut st.

PROPERTY OUT OF CITY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Springfield, Mo.: brick business house, store, 6 rooms, porches, well, hydrant, water, and gas property. Price \$10,000. Improved by \$3,000. Part cash. Call on the owner, 217 W. Locust st. N. Springfield, Mo.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—To rent a small house, with from 8 to 10 acres of ground in within 15 miles of the city. Address J. J. JAY, 207 S. 14th st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

One of the best stock farms in this State; 900 acres; good house, barn and other facilities; well watered; close to railroad and other facilities; price, \$40,000. A big bargain can be had. Address J. J. JAY, 207 S. 14th st.

STOCK FARM!

One of the best stock farms in this State; 900 acres; good house, barn and other facilities; well watered; close to railroad and other facilities; price, \$40,000. A big bargain can be had. Address J. J. JAY, 207 S. 14th st.

PAPIN & TONTUP.

626 Chestnut st.

REAL ESTATE INTERESTS.

LARGER AND MORE NUMEROUS SALES MAKING THE MARKET ACTIVE.

A Transaction in Seventh-Street Property of Much Significance—Cotton's Bakery Site Sold—Miss Sells Invests \$42,000 on Washington Avenue.

The real estate market showed considerably more strength during the past week than at any time during the present month, and the indications are that there will be a continual improvement from now on all through the spring.

Yesterday two important sales were closed. One of them, quite a significant transaction in Seventh street property, was the sale of the premises at the southwest corner of Seventh and Walnut streets by Samuel Cupples for \$33,000.

In view of previous negotiations in Seventh street property in behalf of Mr. Cupples the general impression was that he was a buyer and would part with some of his property on that thoroughfare. The fact that he is a heavy owner of Seventh street property and heavily interested in the new wholesale district now being built up a few blocks south and west of the corner he sold yesterday has induced a great number of prospective buyers to invest largely in Seventh street realty. Under the impetus given by Mr. Cupples to the demand for Seventh street property the great deal of it has been sold to purchasers in many instances paying three times as much for what they bought as it might have been had for a little over a year ago. Under these circumstances several street property owners were surprised more than a little when they read in last evening's Post-Dispatch that the heaviest holder on the street had disposed of one of his most valuable corners, a site too, which none of the agents ever dreamed that he would sell at any price. Their astonishment at all the greater when they learned that Mr. Cupples had parted with the premises at the lot figure of \$700 a foot. Capt. Peter Kirke is the buyer. True, there are no improvements now in progress on the site. A. A. Condon has occupied the old brick building for a good many years for a bakery, and he has secured a ten-year lease of the premises from Mr. Kirke. This short lease suggests that no extensive improvements will be made upon that corner, whereas it was hoped, and even predicted by several parties interested in the locality that Mr. Cupples would soon tear away the old building and erect an imposing modern commercial structure upon the site. The premises conveyed to Capt. Kirke have a frontage of 49 1/2 feet on the west side of Seventh street by a depth of 127 1/2 feet on the south line of Walnut. John F. Storm reported the sale.

SOLD THE LINCOLN REALTY STABLES.—Another large transaction yesterday was the sale of the Lincoln Realty stables at the northwest corner of Washington and Second streets. This property belonged to R. M. Noonan and Gustavus Schuchman, who bought it for \$35,000 from the railway company on the 6th of last month.

The premises including the substantial two-story brick building with cellars twenty feet in the clear, equivalent to the height of a three-story structure, have a frontage of 140 feet on Washington avenue extending through the block 128 feet deep to Lucas avenue, on which side the property also fronts 40 feet. The effect of this transaction will create new interest in the locality and higher prices, for it is now thoroughly established that a manifested desire among manufacturers to get into that section, so accessible to the proposed Union Depot.

Mr. Noonan has an apartment house on the site, the stable building for light manufacturing purposes for a term of ten years, at an annual rental of \$5,000.

THE WEEKLY RECORD.

Following is the daily list of real estate transfers published during the past week:

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
172	172	172	172	172	172	1008
\$88,000	\$88,000	\$88,000	\$88,000	\$88,000	\$88,000	\$528,000

AGENTS' REPORTS.

Fisher & Co.'s sales for the week aggregate \$8,745. Among other transactions the firm reports the following:

Evans avenue—At the northwest corner of Evans avenue, and 1407 to 1417 Lexington ave., lots 6x125, and 12x125, and 12x125, which yield a monthly rental of \$200, owned by Thomas Flannery, sold to George A. Bronson for \$15,000; purchased as an investment.

Second street—A lot 6x125 feet on the north side of Second street, owned by Mrs. Caroline Schrader, sold to L. E. Anderson at \$150 per foot.

Henry Hemenz, Jr. reports the following sales:

Barton street, southeast corner of Barton street and 12th st., sold to Mr. Henry Hemenz, Jr., sold at \$30 per foot to Mr. Venzel Zack, who will improve the lot with a business house.

State street, west side, between Calhoun street and Geyer avenue, two two-story six room brick dwellings, with 6x125 feet of ground, house numbered 193, renting at \$32 per month. The property was sold to Mr. Venzel Zack, who will improve the lot with a business house.

The Bergfeld Park Real Estate Co. report the following sales:

Ridge avenue—A lot of 60x145 feet on the north side, 60 feet west of King's highway at a 50x100 foot lot, at \$25 a foot, from Alvin Brueggemann to M. V. Green.

Charles F. Vogel reports the following sales:

Indiana avenue, west side, between 12th and 13th sts., lot 25x125, sold to Mr. John Sullivan for \$600 to Mr. Louis W. Pihlman.

Sullivan avenue, south side, between 21st and 22nd sts., lot 25x125, sold to Mr. C. F. W. Wade.

The Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co. report the following sales:

Wynton street, west side, between the north side, between Morganford road and Bent avenue, from William F. Crosswhite to Robert Tiedeman for \$200.

Rocky road, ground fronting 24 feet on the west side, at the corner of Jeremiah street, from E. M. Bowers to Harry Roth for \$4,000.

M. C. Mott & Co. report the following sales:

Kraus street, south side, between the north side, between Morganford road and Bent avenue, from William F. Crosswhite to Robert Tiedeman for \$200.

Rocky road, ground fronting 24 feet on the west side, at the corner of Jeremiah street, from E. M. Bowers to Harry Roth for \$4,000.

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Kraus street, south side, between the north side, between Morganford road and Bent avenue, from William F. Crosswhite to Robert Tiedeman for \$200.

CHESTER ROAD, at \$70 a foot, to John M. Sellers, the owner.

The McLean Real Estate & Investment Co. report the sale of 100x150 feet of ground on the south side of Minerva ave., between 12th and 13th sts., lot 25x125, sold to John M. Sellers, who is going to erect a dwelling there.

C. C. Nichols reports the sale of 60x125 feet of ground on the south side of Minerva ave., between 12th and 13th sts., lot 25x125, sold to John M. Sellers, who is going to erect a dwelling there.

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NEWS FROM THE MINES.

MINES OF INTEREST FROM THE GREAT CARBONATE CAMP.

Sulphide Surrenders the Pittsburgh Lease—Drifting in the Last Chip—Issue of Silver Cord Bonds—Discoveries in the Helena—Local Mining Notes.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Jan. 24.—The Sulphide Mining Co. has surrendered their lease on the Pittsburgh claim, according to the terms of the lease they were obliged to run a drift from the Alpha ground, upon which they had a lease, into the Pittsburgh. As they had a lease to renew the lease on the Alpha, of course, they cannot comply with the terms. It is now thought that the owners of the Alpha will sink a shaft there. There is a shaft about 220 feet deep on this claim, but it is small, and as they will have to go to a depth of about 400 feet to catch the ore body disclosed from the working from the Olive Branch, the chances are that a large and commodious shaft will be run from the Olive Branch. The drift was dewatered out they shipped about fifty-five tons per day from this ground.

The last chip people are still driving their drift east from the 180-foot level and are making uprisings, the drift being low in quartz ore. This is heavily from the main drift, but probably when the overlying limestone is cut through, if glacial erosion has not been so great as to score off the porphyry and thus remove the ore body, there will be a good ore body will be encountered. The progress on the Thistle and Goldsmith lodes, on Echo canon, is rapid, and the mine is looking very well, while the new mill is working like clock work. Near the new famous Antioch gold property lies the Elva Elma, a gash vein, in porphyry upon which two shafts have been sunk, averaging 90 feet in depth each, and a lot of ore taken out. The hill being so steep there that depth can readily be gained by going below and cross-cutting, a shaft that is now about 125 feet, is to be sunk in place of it, and from the bottom some cross-cut will be run. This will intersect the vein at a depth of about 175 feet and give lots of stopping ground.

THE SEARLE PLACER CLAIM.
On the original, a claim being worked on the old Searle Placer, the shaft is run down about 100 feet. Very little water has been met with so far, and very probably no difficulty will be experienced from this source until contact is made with the water level to come in at about 200 feet from the surface. The first mineral encountered in any of these shafts will render the location valid, and that is why the work on these new claims is being so vigorously pushed.

An important special meeting of the stockholders of the Silver Cord Mining Co. was held in this city and the action of the Board of Directors held in Philadelphia most emphatically endorsed. This was the issue of bonds in denominations of \$100 and \$500, secured by a mortgage on all of the company's property, both acquired and to be acquired. The mortgage is for \$100,000, payable in three years, at 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. There were 800,833 shares represented out of a possible 800,000, many of the stockholders present taking bonds and expressing their confidence in the action of the directors, and the efficient management of the property by Mr. A. A. Blow. The tunnel is progressing rapidly and will be a boon to the mine. Iron and Bruce Hills, under which it is to run.

The Nettle Morgan, one of the claims of the Six Six Mining Co., is being vigorously prosecuted under a lease, with most favorable indications. In fact in the drift run both north and south from the 275-foot level, large lodes of good iron ore have been discovered. A cross-cut run in about 35 feet from the south drift, some very fine lead carbonate ore has been met with, which will carry on an average 30 per cent lead and about 10 ounces of silver to the ton.

THE SHENANGO LEASE.
The Shenango leasees have their plant of machinery working in good shape and are beginning to break rock in the 300-foot level. This lease runs up to the Mikado level and is more than likely to pan out well.

A new and striking lode of lead carbonate ore has been met in the south drift from the White Prince shaft, which promises to bring that property very rapidly to the front.

The Adams Consolidating Mill has started up and is running on the low grade stuff from the lead of Erie. The old discovery shaft on this claim will soon resume sinking as all of the connections are about completed and during the week have been thoroughly tested. A cage is to go in the shaft and the sinking will be carried on by means of a bucket suspended below it.

The principal work going on at the Mike and Star property is the continuance of the drifting of the ore body, which is about half way, and as the drift is about 100 feet in length, and the ore body is about 100 feet in length, it is now open up can be made to reimburse the former for all this outlay.

Since last report on the Breese mine a great deal of work has been done. It will doubtless be remembered that they were then engaged in sinking a mine in limestone at the end of the 200-foot drift to the east. This had to be abandoned on the 10th of January, as an upriser further back toward the south end was started, and is now in a sort of talcose matter, indicating the approach to contact. No doubt this eventually will be met, and with it ore of some sort.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.
On the Helena a lot of work has been done in the past week, some of which has resulted in the uncovering of large bodies of ore. This is particularly the case in the 300 foot level, though good ore is now being shipped from the St. Louis owners are in favor of raising further back toward the south end, and is now in a sort of talcose matter, indicating the approach to contact. No doubt this eventually will be met, and with it ore of some sort.

The Doris steam plant is now working splendidly, and before long they will be down to the Frank ore chute.

The Marquette mine at Granite is now working fourteen men, and have their steam plant going. The bond on this property will soon be taken up by the Denver parties. Meanwhile, the two new mining gold ore from the drift connecting the two shafts and the stopes above it contribute. This will necessitate the building of a mill, though it is probable that the owners will wait a while to see if the oxidized ore continues downward in the vein, for if it should turn to sulphide as expected, a free mill would not answer.

The Surprise shaft after lying idle for months has just been started up and will be used to hoist ore from that end of the Compromise claim, where last year a deal of ore was mined to a large profit. A new lease has been granted on the Surprise.

A great deal of interest is manifested here over the strike of immense bodies of lead ore on Willow Creek. This discovery is on the Rio Grande, about five miles above the Willow Creek, and it is about the same distance up this creek or canon that the find was made. Already prominent capitalists of Colorado, among them Senator Bowen and David Moffat, have become interested and the Holy Moses Mining Co. formed. This company has secured 4,000 feet along the

SHAW TRUSTEES' REPORT.

THE FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT MAKES AN INTERESTING SHOWING.

The Bequest Made by Mr. Shaw Amounts to Over \$1,000,000 and the Income Is Sufficient to Maintain the Botanical Gardens in the Best Style.

The Trustees of the Missouri Botanical Garden have issued a statement of how the garden has been conducted up to the first of this year, and how far the desires of Mr. Shaw in his will have been carried out.

It is interesting to know that the assessment made for determining the value of the property shows that Mr. Shaw's gift amounts to over a million dollars, and also that the revenues are ample for successfully maintaining the garden in the best possible condition. The great many necessary repairs were made last year that will not be needed this year, so that the cost will not be so great. The first report of the President and Secretary is as follows:

THE REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Missouri Botanical Garden.
In compliance with the resolution of the board, directing an annual statement or report to be prepared for publication by the President and Secretary, showing the management and financial condition of the trust, the following statement is submitted, covering the entire period since the organization of the board up to the first of January, 1891.

By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, approved March 14, 1889, the State of Missouri was authorized and empowered to convey to certain persons, to be named by the board, the property for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a botanical garden, and by his will, dated Jan. 25, 1889, certain real and personal property was bequeathed to trustees named therein "For the use of the public a botanical garden, easily accessible, which should be for the propagation of plants, flowers, fruit and forest trees, and other productions of the vegetable kingdom; and a museum and library connected therewith, and devoted to the same and to the science of botany, horticulture and allied objects."

Mr. Shaw departed this life Aug. 25, 1889, and on Sept. 10, 1889, seven of the trustees named in the will met for consultation. The Board of Trustees of the Missouri Botanical Garden was duly organized Oct. 14, 1889, by a majority of the trustees living at the time of Mr. Shaw's death, and immediately entered into possession of the real estate and the personal property contained in his will residence and garden, not otherwise bequeathed, and have collected and disbursed the revenue from the same since Sept. 1, 1889.

In order to have a basis for the valuation of the real estate bequeathed to them under the will of Mr. Shaw, the board caused a survey to be made by a competent surveyor, and the real estate account with each piece of property as its assessed value and credited to the fund. The total value of the real estate, as assessed, was \$1,000,000, showing a valuation of \$1,000,000, which property is held for revenue purposes.

In addition to this, the Missouri Botanical Garden was charged with the portion of the estate known as "The Garden," including the arboretum and fruiticum and also the farm surrounding it on the south and west, at its assessed value of \$1,000,000, the stock account with a credit with a like amount, making the total assessed value of the estate which came into possession of the board, \$2,000,000.

This does not include any of the personal property yet in the hands of the Public Administrator, but comparatively little can be said for the reason that it is all absorbed in paying leases and other school and city taxes for the years 1889 and 1890.

Much of the property was in very bad repair, and some of it vacant for that reason, but by a liberal but judicious expenditure it has been placed in reasonably good condition and is now profitably occupied by profitable and desirable tenants.

A large amount has been expended upon the garden for labor, repairs and improvements. The total amount expended for labor for 1889 and 1890, including wages for the head gardener and three foremen, was \$1,100. The repairs made, including the heavy stone wall surrounding it, more than 1,000 feet long, and the high brick wall in height, the stone gateway on Tower road, and the plant houses and other structures; also to improve and extend the drainage of the garden, and to repair and rebuild almost the entire coping, the work of the main gateway, built in 1889, part of which was cracked and unsafe from like causes, has been repaired and strengthened. Being well equipped with a large amount of stone-work in the plant houses also required replacing to much greater extent than appeared on a casual examination. It was also necessary to extend the drainage of the garden, and to renew the imperfect drainage of the gravel walks, especially in the neighborhood of the museum and the residence, and to begin the proper drainage of the garden, which purpose some 4,000 feet of drain tiles have been laid in all, to entirely replace more than three miles of brick edging of the flower beds, and to rebuild about 4,000 feet of fencing on the garden and neighboring property, too badly decayed to be repaired, besides repairing the board, early in 1889, for practical and the supply of water heretofore exclusively obtained, both for garden and residence purposes, from wells and cisterns at the garden proved altogether insufficient, and in part unsafe for use, during the exceptional drought last summer. The only remedy for this was to make a connection with the city main on Magnolia avenue, which was done at a first cost of some \$2,000.

Very soon after the Director occupied the residence at the garden assigned to him by Mr. Shaw's will, serious sickness in his family induced the board to cause a competent inspection of the sanitary condition of the building. It was found so unsafe, as the result of very defective drainage for many years past, that a difficult problem was presented, the only solution of which was found to be to rebuild the eastern wing of the building, and to replace the proper drainage of the building, the house occupied by the head gardener, on the Manchester road, was also found to require considerable repair, and the building on Tower road and Magnolia avenue, formerly known as the Casino, being occupied by them and other employees. Public notice has been given by the directors of

the two scholarships now vacant and competition for them invited in March next. Reference must be made to the very full and interesting report of the director for the past year, to be published in the annual volume for 1891, for many other details of the management of the garden, including the steps taken for the greater accommodation of visitors, the prohibition of fees formerly paid by persons leaving vehicles at the gate, the care and cultivation of the garden and the improvement of the grounds.

In all these respects the director has intelligently and faithfully sought to carry out the desire of Mr. Shaw that the attractive and ornamental features of the garden should be maintained and increased. His efforts to that end have been aided by the suggestions of the Garden Committee, who have regularly devoted one afternoon of each month to the inspection of the garden and grounds and conference with the director, and have been supported by the cordial co-operation of the board.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.
The cash receipts and expenditures since the property for sixteen months from Sept. 1, 1889, to Dec. 31, 1890, have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.
Rents from above, \$14,144.00; \$119,222.90
Other sources, 1,517.97
Total Receipts, \$133,365.87
EXPENDITURES.
Office of the Board, \$2,587.36
Salaries, \$1,144.00
Janitor, 420.00
Garden accounts, 18,207.48
Fuel, 1,993.50
Repairs and supplies, 5,420.16
Halls, roads, plans, etc., 222.29
Library books and subscrip., 5,208.91
Office director, assistants, etc., 5,532.38
Improvements, water pipe and fixtures, 1,076.00
Director's residence and repairs, 2,334.01
Property for Revenue Purposes, 7,471.17
Streets, pavements and sewers, 1,062.64
Improvements, 1,076.00
Insurance, average 3 years, 7,962.45
Repairs, 10,549.48
Commissions, 2,263.85
General Account, 26,350.59
Washington University, 3,500.00
The Making of a Book, 1,144.00
Annual Flower Show, 300.00
Biology, 1,343.00
Gardens' Annual Banquet, 358.50
Publications, 1,193.65
Total expenditure, 77,760.70
Balance in bank and on hand, 56,595.17
Financial Condition, Dec. 31, 1890, 129,841.93
On hand and in bank, \$14,144.00
Unreported rents due Dec. 31, 1890, 7,349.50
Total, \$133,365.87

The books of the board have been closed after showing the operations for the sixteen months ending Dec. 31, 1890, and the receipts have been disposed of as follows:

Rent account, \$126,573.46; Contra garden expense, \$68,517.27; office expense, \$4,631.35; salaries, \$1,144.00; janitor, 420.00; insurance, \$7,962.45; taxes, \$447.07; streets, pavements and sewers, \$1,062.64; Washington University, \$3,500.00; new improvements, \$1,076.00; average 3 years, \$7,962.45; repairs, \$10,549.48; commissions, \$2,263.85; General Account, \$26,350.59; Washington University, \$3,500.00; The Making of a Book, \$1,144.00; Annual Flower Show, \$300.00; Biology, \$1,343.00; Gardens' Annual Banquet, \$358.50; Publications, \$1,193.65; Total expenditure, \$77,760.70; Balance in bank and on hand, \$56,595.17; Financial Condition, Dec. 31, 1890, \$129,841.93; On hand and in bank, \$14,144.00; Unreported rents due Dec. 31, 1890, \$7,349.50; Total, \$133,365.87.

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ARENA OF SPORT.

Base Ball Reviving and a Hot Chase for Players Begun.

ECHOES OF THE RECENT DEMPSEY-FITZSIMMONS BATTLE STILL CURRENT.

A Brilliant Season of the National Game Promised—The New Agreement—Pen Picture of the New Zealand Pugilist—He is a Target for Challenges—Bicycle News—General Sporting.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 24.—Buck Ewing's glance since the Chicago trial, which declared that Dan Richardson willingly met Spaulding, Day and Anson in the New York suburbs last summer, show him up badly. He knows that he was trapped and the New York players never knew how deeply Ewing was wound in with the National League people until now. Dan Richardson, who was a close friend learned from Dan how Ewing had sat for two hours and told Spaulding, Day and Anson all that was going on so far as he knew. The fact that Ewing was a National League all the summer, and Dan Richardson and others were afraid to denounce him on account of his power with the National League and Talcott & Co. Is it any wonder that the latter first weakened and then, believing that Ewing was a wrecking purpose? They still insist that other clubs were doing business before New York. Buck swore to me in midsummer that Philadelphia was trying to get out to the National League, when he knew he was either mistaken or false. There is yet some hidden history behind the New York Players' Club business of 1890 which may be cleared up and cause trouble later on.

The Cleveland League management holds none of the foolish schemes credited to it by the newspapers. It is not a business, but a club, and President Robinson expects to be paid for his work against the Brotherhood with the best on the market. Three men are being sought now. They are Catcher Mack and Fielder Hoy of last year's Buffalos and Fielder Wilcox of the Chicago. If these men are landed and then the pick of the old 1890 team is taken from Cleveland, it will be represented on the field in 1891. The roster will read about this way: pitchers, Beatin, Young and two other pitchers; catcher, Mack; infield, Striker, McKean, Tebeau; outfield, Davis, Wilcox, Hoy, Radford. Among the possibilities too, are Delahanty, Clark, McGraw, and others. The local officials declare that salaries must come down and that they hope to keep them down permanently by means of an equal division of the gate receipts, which Mack and Fielder Hoy of last year's Buffalos and Fielder Wilcox of the Chicago. If these men are landed and then the pick of the old 1890 team is taken from Cleveland, it will be represented on the field in 1891.

It is hardly probable that Cleveland will get what it wants because of the place on the part of the richer clubs that they bore such a heavy part of the Players' League attack. Yet Cleveland claims, with justice, that it stood more in proportion than any other club and should be given a chance to get back the \$5,000 or more which will be invested in base ball here before the season of 1891 begins.

No one has told the story of Pete Browne's exhibition of horse sense in signing with the Cleveland club. I picked out Pete as a reforming pitcher, who had been used in Louisville, and wired Johnson to get and get him. Secretary Coleman knew Pete. They had been boys together. He wanted to know if he would run into Pete, and after greetings explained that he had come to see his father. "That's all right about your father," quoth Pete, "but I don't know what you want of me." Then they dickered over terms. Pete's price was \$2,000, and from it he wouldn't budge. Profits and the liberal division of the gate receipts were pictured to him. "Pete wants \$2,000, and if he gets it Mr. Johnson can have all profits and prize money," was his reply. So he signed a regular contract, with a guarantee, a proviso not needed in Cleveland's case. His salary was to be forfeited if he lasted into January 1891. He was to be paid of his \$2,000 guarantee at least \$2,000, and with right treatment is never likely to drink again.

Brush of Indianapolis may acquire a legal claim to the Cincinnati franchise through some of those notes and with the consent of the parties who made the purchase of the club. How else can it be? It is time to decide that in the future it does not seem reasonable to any man that a knot of base ball operators should get together and turn over to an outsider a piece of property owned and held by a man representing parties who paid \$40,000 for it. "My base ball interests are in the hands of Fred and F. B. Robinson," said Johnson last Sunday. "If I can do what I have, not only can I do it, but I shall hold the Players' League people responsible under the agreement for my losses, and there'll be more gate receipts tied up next season in Ohio and Pennsylvania, where I own real estate, than has ever been tied up before." That's how the matter stands with the Players' League on the verge of legal death, and only Johnson unassisted.

Under one of its clauses the Chicago sale and Brooklyn consolidation could have been stopped. It says: "And it is further mutually understood and agreed that the parties hereto shall not, in any way, in any manner or by any means, or by any agent or through any other person, or in any way do any act or thing hostile thereto." But I rather think and hope that Messrs. Prince and Robinson will be able to satisfy both the League and Johnson. He may get some money through the Cincinnati club, where he clearly has a legal right, and if he can he will retire from base ball forever. Even his pretty park here will be cleared away.

John Ward is going to Europe this month, and his plans go as they lay. He intends to go from England round the French and Spanish coasts, and down the Mediterranean Sea to Naples, and return in time for the championship season, for Ward will captain the Brooklyn of 1891.

The last statement is a surety. Ward's principal reason for going there is that he will not be thrown in with Glasscock and Ewing, for both of whom he has no love. This is known, however John himself is reticent about the cause.

A HIGH-PRICED TEAM.

As it looks to-day the Cincinnati team will be the dearest in the National League of 1891. Ten men with a salary list of \$22,000 are already there. They are: Holliday, \$3,000; Foreman, \$2,000; McPhee, \$2,000; Mulane, \$3,500; Kelly, \$3,500; Duryea, \$3,500; Rhines, \$3,500; Latham, \$3,500; Hitt, \$2,000; May, \$2,000. If the National League people get hold of the club the idea is to release the men and under the new National League agreement re-sign them at a reduction in each case, for no other League team in 1891, unless it be one with several long-term contract men, will have a salary list of \$35,000, and the limit, vaguely agreed upon, is between \$25,000 and \$30,000. There is one first-class outfielder and infielder and a catcher, all hitters, in the Cincinnati team. Only one man, Keenan, is a right. Hoy doesn't like the town, Ward is an impossibility, but a couple of

the old Buffalo men would improve the team. If Cleveland release Striker, who would be a great and for short field and Hoy might be assigned to Cincinnati by the League, though Anson and New York want him.

To Anson, said to me last Sunday: "So far as I am concerned the fight is over. No man will ever hear any stir for his 1890 work and failure from me."

Hanon is hired after Haddock and Wise for the Pittsburgh Club and without much chance.

F. H. BRUNNELL.

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